

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1699.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849.

PRICE 4d.
Stamped Edition, 5d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

SOUTH AMERICA: THE PACIFIC.

Four Years in the Pacific, in Her Majesty's Ship Collingwood, from 1844 to 1848. By Lieut. the Hon. Fred. Walpole, R.N. 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley.

THE picture of sea life is fresh, and as full of interest as if we had not read a description of it before. The pen is the pen of a sailor and a gentleman, and the union produces a work of lively character and rare merit, in which the playful and the affecting are executed with equal skill. Of the latter the following is a pathetic image:—

"A worse death than mere drowning, it is to be feared, befalls many who fall overboard at sea. The life-buoy is often missed, for in that vast tumbling waste direction is soon lost: then who can paint the horror, the agony! After great exertions, quite exhausted, the drowning wretch with joy reaches, and with more than lover's eagerness embraces, what to him is a very ark of salvation. But, as he recovers breath, he perceives that the boats approach him not, as he is hove up on the crest of a wave, he discovers that they cannot see him: he shouts, but his voice is driven back by the wind; so, drowned in the spray, he sees the ship fill and bear away. It cannot, cannot be true! Alas! with safety near, he is left to die—and such a death! It would have been welcomed, perhaps, in the battle, or calmly borne with friends around, but thus, clinging to his tombstone ere he drops in his grave, his very dregs of life, the few short moments left to make his peace with a life-long outraged God, disturbed by the sea-birds, already impatient for their feast,—what would he not give now for those moments he once wished passed! what to have back those hours of sin once revelled in so wastefully!

"Many, many such a scene has that moonlit ocean witnessed; many the stark corpse washing about, unnoticed, on its silvery bosom; many the death-shriek stifled in its wide expanse; many the agonized yell, thou, uncharitable! wouldst not bear to listening anxious ears; all soft and lambent as thou glistenest now, treacherous un pitying ocean!"

We sail by Madeira, and Rio Janeiro, and Valparaíso; cross the country to Santiago, where, speaking of the province, the author says,—

"Chili may now be said to have passed through her ordeal; she has been tested, and it is to be hoped she will fulfil the promise she at present holds out, of being the first Republic of South America. Her well-defined and nature-protected frontiers, her vast resources, her hardy and orderly population, her enjoyment of all rational freedom, and her experience in the benefits and riches of peace, are the foundations of this hope, which it remains for her intelligent higher class to realize. Perhaps I have already trespassed beyond my bounds as a traveller, and dwelt too long on her history—but one word more on her civil and political state.

"The present constitution was sworn to on the 25th May, 1833, and though now so much patched and mended, that little of the old stuff remains, still it is the constitution. According to this constitution, then, the President is but the representative, the first citizen; the sovereignty resides with the people, who delegate its exercise to three powers, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative is, in the national assemblies, divided into two chambers: the one of deputies elected by the departments every three years; a representative for each twenty thousand people, or rather each fraction above ten thousand. The suffrages of the voters are almost universal; all above eighteen, who can read or write, may vote, and all, without exception, above twenty-four years of

age. The other chamber is composed of senators, twenty in number, chosen from the deputies, and a third portion of whom are renewed every three years; both are eligible for repeated re-election. The executive rests in the President as chief head of the nation, who has his minister and council of state: his functions last five years, and he can be re-elected once. His election is made by the votes of members elected for that purpose by the whole body of electors. The judicial pertains exclusively to the various courts and tribunals.

"The religion of the state is Roman Catholic, which creed alone qualifies for office or civil rights. With all their seeming freedom, however, the government is oligarchical; the landed proprietors, mostly the descendants of good old Spanish families, are always returned,—their property securing that. The colonels of militia are also pretty safe; one thousand voters thrown into the scale (for who can vote against his colonel?) generally secures the election. The priesthood of course see that their policy is to assist the wealthy, who naturally lean to order and tranquillity; and the wealthy, on the other hand, feel the benefit of a class that can influence the people, and whose high offices are mostly filled with their friends; they therefore maintain its power and emoluments. With such a state of affairs all at present bids fair for prosperity; the younger natives are being well educated, and may they improve, build upon, and consolidate the good work their fathers have planned and begun!

"Chili no doubt suffered more from Spanish rule than any of the other provinces of that vast South American empire. She was but an appanage of Peru, and her produce was carried first thither. Immediately on her emancipation, she started out; her mines, before producing in silver but twenty thousand marks, at once more than doubled their produce, and since then her other metallic treasures have risen proportionably. She supplies Peru with corn: trade in every branch increases, she has now an excess revenue, and does what many do not,—pays her debts with very fair regularity. The government superintends the public education, and rapid improvements are making in this most essential point.

"The population is divided. To draw the line between natives and Creoles is difficult, the gradations are so nice and the mixtures so numerous: all might safely be placed under the generic term Creole. However, all, as far as the Biobio in the south, speak the same language, a patois of Spanish. The various tribes to the southward, the Pehuenches, the Puelches, the Huilliches, all called Auracanians, have no admixture of Spanish blood, and keeping still much aloof, speak their own tongue. As I have said before, they are under various independent caciques, uniting only in times of imminent danger. Still as ready to defend and fight for their freedom, they are now as free as when Valdivia first tried to bend them to his yoke. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and in one great Supreme Being; they acknowledge various subordinate deities. They perform, however, I believe, no worship whatever. The total population of Chili, exclusive of these, may be about one million three hundred thousand; the naturalized Chilians swell the number by some fourteen thousand.

"The Republic is divided into provinces; these into departments, these again into districts. Each province is governed by an intendente; each department again by a governor, subservient to the intendente; each district by another, under the governor of the department. Each capital of a department has a municipality composed of alcaldes and regidores; these assist the intendente, and have considerable power."

We forbear allusion to the retrospective accounts of the places visited, but rejoin the "Collingwood" under weigh for Peru, after being well entertained by the author's trip ashore, though there is hardly enough of novelty to tempt us to quotation. The Island of Juan Fernandez was the first port of call, and we read,—

"The chaplain seems to have had an eye to the main chance in his rambles about the island. He surmised that the mountains in many parts, from their formation, and likeness to some in Chili, might produce gold. Many horses were seen in our rambles: they were formerly much prized on the Main for their size, powers of endurance, and goat-like activity; but none have been caught of late years. Several that were in use among the settlers had been brought from Valparaíso; one or two which still looked fresh and did work, were the remains of those left in 1835. There are also herds of asses, which here attain the size of mules; they were said, by the settlers, to be very fierce and wild, even attacking men when hard pressed. The Spaniards, hoping to destroy the goats, and thus deprive the Buccaneers of their main support on the island, landed numerous large dogs. Anson says, in his lime they had killed down the goats to a great extent, and driven the rest to the precipices. We never saw any of them, but the settlers said they were still numerous and troublesome. Cats of a very large size lived among the rocks. Dampier says, these also had been introduced by the Spaniards to kill the goats: they seem now to prefer catching and living upon fish, and allow rats to over-run the colony and whole island with impunity. The birds seemed by no means numerous; a humming-bird of beautiful plumage, a thrush, and some large white birds, were all we saw; but fish abounded beyond all powers of calculation. The water swarmed with every sort, and craw-fish came for the calling. Formerly there were many seals, but the hunting of them, as elsewhere, has driven them to spots beyond the haunts of men. Anson's people killed numbers of sea-lions, and ultimately preferred their flesh to that of goats. Some are yet to be found on the further side of the island, amidst the wild, wave-washed caves and rocks that skirt its iron shore.

"The duties of the ship were no sooner ended, than several of us, well-provisioned, went on shore for a ramble; others, piscatorially inclined, prepared hooks and lines. Our men were allowed leave, and soon all the near peaks re-echoed their cries: some gorged themselves with strawberries, while the prudent ones washed their clothes in the clear rills: the great ambition of all seemed to be, to mount the highest hills, and there yell and make fires. The present settlement consists of two or three miserable ranchos, occupied by an old man and his wife; their eldest daughter married to a man who lived in the adjoining hut (a fine specimen of the Chilian peasant), and a marriageable daughter, very cross and ugly, who lived with the old people; there were also two younger sons, and some small fry. Besides these, there was an American sailor, left by some ship for reasons probably not creditable enough to be related truly. I tried to persuade him to marry the maiden of the island, but he seemed not willing to take my advice. He expressed himself contented with his lot, and said he made money by selling fire-wood and goat's flesh to the whalers, and guiding them on their shooting excursions.

"The Chilian family, it appears, having been unprosperous on the Main, had been persuaded by the son-in-law, after his marriage with their daughter, to emigrate to Juan Fernandez, where he had been

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born and bred. His trip to the Main, in which he met and won his bride, was produced by one of those cases of outrage, so common on the outposts of civilization. His family, consisting of his father and mother, himself, and three sisters, had resided on the island many years, and earned there a tolerable livelihood. Two of the daughters married Chilians, who joined the family party, and all were happy and united till a merchant-vessel arrived, and set on shore three seamen of bad morals, and mutinous character. The settlers, pitying their forlorn condition, lent them every aid in their power, and invited them to live with them. This they for a time did, but soon, tired of peace and quietness, they agreed, as the women could not be seduced by fair means, to murder all the men, and appropriate their goods, wives, and daughters. By some means the conspiracy became known; so, to prevent mishaps, the Chilians shot the man who remained at home, and, having caught the other two, after a hasty trial, shot them also. On the report of this summary, but surely excusable act, the whole family were carried to Chili, and, after undergoing a long trial, were acquitted on condition of not returning to the island. The man who related the story to me was a boy at the time he witnessed the executions of the seamen; he told me the tale as we sat on the mound, in a small bay, where the events had taken place.

"The settlers have plenty of fowls and ducks, and some tame goats; wild ones, they said, were easily procured. They live much on fish. When I asked why they did not cultivate the ground, they said the rats destroyed all their seed; and after some acquaintance with them, I came to the conclusion that the rat indeed was so strong for them, and that it was of the same breed that desolates many lands, and ruins many families—idleness.

"The fishing afforded the best return for labour: and a boat might be filled in four hours with hook and line only. Fish swarmed, of every size and colour, and seemingly of every variety of appetite, for they took any bait. The bottom was literally lined with crawfish of a large size; some must have weighed five pounds at least. These needed no hook; a piece of anything let down on a string to the bottom was enough: they saw it, grasped it, and kept their hold, till you had seized them by their long feelers, and hove them into the boat, where they crawled about and extended their feelers, as if in search of more bait. The conger-eels, which were almost as numerous as the crawfish, were great enemies to us; for they took up time in the catching, and their execution, which followed immediately, was a work of some skill,—Gordian knots, twists, and all manner of wriggles being used to evade the knife raised to slay them; and frequently their powerful teeth enabled them to bite through the wire, and escape with hook, bait, and line. Catching crawfish was one of the favourite amusements of the seamen: one man held a pole, on which was fastened a bait, thrown into the water near the beach; one or two others stood ready, and when the crawfish, allured by the bait, had approached within attainable distance, these dogs of war pounced upon him, and he was high and dry upon the beach before he had even meditated a retreat. The boat-keepers, in the boats alongside, used to let down pieces of net spread on the hoop of a cask, with a piece of bait inside it: in a few minutes this was hauled up, and one of our simple friends generally appeared seated on it, greatly enjoying the travelling; sometimes two or three came up, struggling for standing room. But enough of crawfish: I will only add, that we thoroughly enjoyed both the catching and the eating. We had crawfish for breakfast, crawfish for dinner, crawfish for supper, and crawfish for any accidental meal we could cram in between. The last I saw of my friends was, with their long feelers wreathing about, as they were borne about Valparaiso as presents on our return."

Peru, with Lima, Payta, Taheite, California, the Sandwich, and other islands, fill chapters with a succession of pleasant reading; but as any part may

serve as a sufficient sample of the spirit of the whole, we dip for one wherewith to finish, and alight on a Samoan isle.

"The Samoan group are, perhaps, more capable of cultivation than Taheite; the hills are further from the shore, and therefore leave room for a greater extent of plain, and the valleys are broader, wider, and larger, affording more level ground for tillage. The land is as rich as a beautiful climate, abundant water, and the virginity of the soil can make it. From their position, however, these islands can never be of equal importance, or form an *entrepôt* for trade.

"The newly-introduced animals required new names to be made for them, and the bulls and cows were fitted with one by a singular mistake. A Samoan standing among the crowd watching the landing of these strange animals, asked a white man what were their names. As there was a bull and a cow in the boat, he replied by naming them separately, bull—cow. The natives, therefore, now always call the cow, *bull-cow fafeine* (woman); the bull, *bull-cow tata* (man). These animals thrive well; there are likewise some horses, but they belong almost exclusively to white men.

"Cultivation is hardly thought of, for the climate is so beautiful, that the shady tree, under whose spreading branches man reclines, and which has received neither culture nor attention, yields abundantly the fruit he loves, and nature brings forth spontaneously all the luxuries his heart desires or his desire knows.

"The wild fruits are such as are indigenous, for none as yet have been introduced. There is a wild orange, which is fine and luscious to the eye, but of no weight, and all rind; it is unfit for eating, but the natives use it as a wash for their hair, which they say it cleanses thoroughly.

"Marriage among the higher classes is so entirely a matter arranged by the parents, that there is little choice left. The sons live a gay life; they are *Tata fafure*, or loose all their young days; and when their wild oats are sown, marry whom they are told. With the poorer fellows, however, it is more difficult work, for the males far outnumbering the females, every Jack cannot find a Gill; and the ladies must be diligently wooed, nor lightly are they won. So well were the women aware of the value of their hands in marriage, that the word for courting signifies 'we must be crept to.' They are handsome also when young, and more reserved and of quieter manners than the women of the other groups. On a man's wishing to marry, a previous intimacy must be supposed; he goes to the house where she lives, and offers her a basket of bread-fruit; if she accepts it, it is a token of her acceptance of the wooer, and he and his friends settle with her father or people what property he is to give for her. If a satisfactory arrangement is made, the marriage is finished by his taking her to his house. It frequently happens that she grows tired of him, and returns to her own home, in which case he has to give fresh presents; or, if of sufficient power, he may take her back by force. This among the chiefs is frequently the cause of wars. One of their great ceremonies took place on reaching the age of puberty; but this has been put a stop to by the missionaries; and even those who do not conform to their creed, wisely adopt the more proper course.

"On the death of any relation or chief, they show the most outrageous grief; the men burning and cutting themselves, and the women disfiguring themselves very much. Some, to show their deep sense of grief, even cut holes in the corpse and suck them. They are buried with few ceremonies, the Tape alone is preserved, and his body remains above ground."

We end with a legend. On a tramp through the island, "a peculiar creeper at last obstructed the way, and the old fellow, our guide, sat by, while we endeavoured to tear it down; at last, when our united efforts proved ineffectual, he said, 'Why strive with Itu? the *facehere* is not to be broken, even by the white man, clever as he is. There was a man once,' he said, 'who, like the white man, though it was

years before pipes, muskets, or priests were heard of never could be contented with what he had; the *poe* was not good enough for him, and he worried his family out of all heart with his new ways and ideas. At last he could not even be contented with the house he lived in, and he resolved to build one of stones, 'Large stones,' he said, 'they shall be, and then it will last for ever.' So he rose early and toiled late, but the sun went round so quickly, and the stones were so heavy and so far off, that he made but little progress. Day after day he toiled on, but the sun seemed to gallop faster and faster, so less and less could he do. One evening he lay awake, and thought and thought, till at last it struck him that as the sun had but one road to come by, and always came the same way, he might stop him, and keep him till the work was done. So he rose before the dawn, and pulling out in his canoe as the sun rose, he threw a rope round his neck; but no, the sun marched on, and went his course unchecked and unmoved. He put nets over the place where he rose, but still up he came. His mats were all used one by one to stay his course, but in vain: on he went, and laughed in hot winds at all his efforts. Meanwhile his house stood still, and now he fairly despaired. At last the great Itu, who generally lies on his mats, and cares not at all for those he has made, turned round and heard his cry, and, because he was a good warrior, sent him help. He made this creeper grow, and again the poor man sprang up from the ground near his house, where he had lain down in despair, took his canoe, and prepared a noose formed of the creeper. It was the bad season, when the sun is dull and heavy; so up he came, half asleep and tired, nor looked about him, but put his head in the noose. He pulled and jerked, but Itu had made it too strong. The man built his house—the sun cried and cried, till Sarai was nearly drowned, but not till the last stone was laid, was he suffered to resume his career. None can break the *facehere*. It is the Itu's cord."

"We crept round it, and passed on."

NEW NOVELIST.

The Fortunes of Woman: Memoirs edited by Miss Lamont. 3 vols. Colburn.

MISS LAMONT has certainly given us an original novel, if novel it can be called, being rather the life of a female of lowly birth and peculiar character, who migrates from family to family in the capacities of governess and companion, and strings together their histories, and the histories of parties associated with them. This is very uncommon; and without unity of plan, or any plot to excite the reader, it is curious to feel how the interest is created, continues, and increases, just as one wants to know what becomes of people with whom they have got acquainted in their journey through life. The position of the dependants in noble and wealthy houses, their different dispositions, views, modes of treatment, and methods of fulfilling their duties, are described in a way which seems a perfect transcript of facts and truths; and some very instructive lessons are involved in the delineations. But the most singular feature in the work is the character of the autobiographical heroine. It is unique. And we may say throughout that there is much talent and knowledge of human nature displayed in the long gallery of portraiture. The people are all people of the world we live in: partly good, partly bad, and no monsters either of virtue or vice. The mother of the pseudo-anthress, who elopes with a nobleman, is a fair specimen of these sketching merits. Here is her introduction:—

"I was born at a village in one of our eastern counties—a small village; my father made shoes for its men, and my mother made dresses for its women. She soon obtained entire supremacy in the house; banished leather and lasts to the back apartments, and turned the front one into a millinery concern. It was not on a large scale, it is true, but that did not prevent it from becoming a favourite place of resort with our village ladies.

"My mother was handsome and lively, and made herself agreeable to all. But not long did she continue to retail with her ribbons the gossip of the Squire's and the Vicar's daughters, setting them pleasantly by the ears. One morning her shop was closed—she was nowhere to be found!

"The truth was soon known—she had eloped the preceding night with Lord Walford, a nobleman who had been staying at the Squire's, and who had purchased gloves at her shop. I was, I think, eight years of age when this event happened, and I am surprised now when I recall it, to find how little it had left on my mind the impression of a misfortune; one would naturally expect the loss of a mother to be felt as such. I cannot but attribute this to a previous impression that I had received, and which may be simply explained. The man with whom my mother had gone off was a Lord.

"He was the first nobleman who had been in our village for many years. He came with a more splendid equipage than any we had been accustomed to see. His wealth and his fine style of living in London were much talked of, and whenever he appeared, every woman was peeping at him—curiosity being sharpened, no doubt, by his reputation for excessive gallantry. I well remember that when I was taunted by some of the children at our school about my mother's conduct, I pertly reminded them of their own mothers' eagerness to see the Lord, and of the confusion of some of our ladies when he deigned to speak to them. I concluded by giving them to understand that I believed there was not a woman in our village who would not have done what my mother had done, if the opportunity had offered."

She is charitably taken into the protection of five ladies resident in the neighbourhood, and brought up creditably for her station. Her first move is to a fashionable London Female school, as a teacher; and thence to educate the daughter of a bookseller in a country-town, where, after a time, she overhears the following conversation between her employer (a very able and exemplary man) and his wife:

"Everything went on with tolerable smoothness for some time. The parents gave a great deal of instruction themselves to their little girl, and thus my deficiencies were not, as I supposed, brought to light. Before a year had passed, Mrs. Neville gave birth to a son. This event filled the house with joy. Not only from interest but from inclination, I rendered her every assistance in my power during her confinement; and I hoped that she was becoming attached to me. Whilst I was gratifying myself with this hope, and with another founded on a persevering flirtation which I carried on with Jones, one of Mr. Neville's young men, it was my fate to verify an old and vulgar adage about listeners.

"It will be impossible now for you, my dear," said Mr. Neville to his wife, "to give so much attention to Lucy; we must therefore come to some decision about our *soi-disant* governess; we must make a change; our little girl is too lively and too intelligent to be either ill-taught or untaught, without dangerous consequences to her future character."

"I am afraid, indeed, that we must make a change," Mrs. Neville replied. "It is a pity; Miss Hummings is certainly extremely obliging."

"It is that servility of hers which I particularly dread for Lucy; but, my dear, you need not, on Miss Hummings's own account, feel any regret at parting with her. You will only do her a service by removing her from our humble sphere. She will be sure to get on, as the phrase of the world is. You have not forgotten that *bas et rampant on arrive à tout*!"

"You are a little too severe, I think, in this case."

"Perhaps so—perhaps so.—The fault lies, no doubt, in her bringing up. But then, if honest, why put herself in a position for which she has not been brought up? for which she is unfitted?"

"Because, good Sir," I whispered to myself, "in that I am only doing what all the world is recommended to do, even if poverty does not force them to do it. I would get on, and I thank you for encouraging me by your prophecy that I shall do so—though

I know enough of French not to like very well what you have added to it."

"Thus, if at first, the thought of leaving Mr. Neville's with my flirtation in the advanced state in which it was, gave me a little uneasiness, I soon forgot it and indulged in more ambitious hopes. Indeed, I had some hope also, that being separated from Jones would bring him to the point, and would be favourable to me.

"But now the conversation took another turn.

"What do you think," Mrs. Neville asked, "of our trying the old schoolmaster's daughter, Mary Harwood?"

"An excellent thought! She has talent—has been brought up with a view to teach—and her father has given her learning."

"Yes, and she is perfectly artless and truthful."

"Oh, enthusiastic in the good, the right! I cannot discover in her any quality which might enable me to prognosticate that she will get on like our present assistant."

"In that we must teach her and help her," replied Mrs. Neville.

"There is only one thing. May not the drudgery of instructing a little girl be irksome, to so highly cultivated and poetic a mind as hers?"

"I think not. Her sense of duty is as strong as are her affections."

"Otherwise, my love, it is, alas! too true that enthusiasm in the good is as perilous as Miss Hummings's ignorance that there are such things as the good, the right, and the true."

"I was called away by little Lucy, and heard no more."

"On retiring to rest that night, I summed up my thoughts on what would be best for me in this way. I shall certainly never like Mr. Neville, because I shall never feel at ease with him: I may as well have the credit of leaving Mrs. Neville of my own accord as wait to be dismissed; I must speak to her about it. But I put off doing so, and in the mean time the little girl fell ill, which caused the idea of a change, on both sides, to be abandoned for the present.

"And now, a strange event occurred, which surprisingly altered my plans."

It is a strange event; but we never tell tales out of school, and shall only quote two other examples of the author, notwithstanding her residence in Ireland, and journeys hither and thither throughout the country. Our first refers to the Emerald Isle, to which she goes to instruct the son and two daughters of Dean Kilternan, which son is a resolute practical joker, and in the first interview destroys the governess' much prized London bonnet.

"When I awoke in the morning, (she says) I confessed, that for a short time I felt an irreconcilable hatred to Ireland, and almost disposed to cancel all my good resolutions. My philosophy of the night before was shaken, by the daylight revealing to me all the damage which had been inflicted on my band-box, bonnet, and caps. But I comforted myself by dwelling most forcibly to Mrs. Kilternan, on the loss to her of the last London fashions which had been caused by her son. I had, then, the gratification of beholding the young Dean, who stood by, grinning with delight at the mischief which he had done, receive a hearty box on the ear from his mamma's hand. It was, no doubt, the first that he had ever had bestowed on him; and it threw him into a very extraordinary paroxysm of astonishment and rage.

"Revenge is at all times injudicious. Exercised on a mischievous boy, we, its inflictors, are certain to suffer more by it than he. His tricks after this were insufferable; so that, at last, I had to do what the Irish call *policie*—flatter, and soothe, and manage. A short course of this kind of proceeding, with some good-natured talk about England, and places, and things concerning which he was curious, made him my friend; and I found out that this turbulent young spirit, was really one of the best spirits in the house.

"To begin with its head, the Dean. He by no means advanced in my good opinion on further acquaintance. Under the rough home-spun manner of

the sporting country gentleman,—for the country gentleman he was more than anything else, his clerical duties being almost nominal in the Roman Catholic district in which he lived,—under this manner he concealed a great deal of low cunning, and an overbearing disposition. That character is, indeed, one sufficiently fostered in Ireland, by the office of agent or steward to a great man.

"As to Mrs. Kilternan, her character required little fostering from external circumstances. The would-be-fine-lady inclinations nourish themselves on their own pretensions, and in Ireland they spring up and flourish on much slenderer grounds than in England. Our money-respecting propensities exact from the insolent a heavy purse, or the insolence will not be endured. It is not so with the Irish. The right to be insolent founded, no doubt, on religious and party distinctions, has extended itself in an amazing degree, and is to be seen in great perfection in a vulgar curate's wife, or a broken merchant's daughter: of the latter class was Mrs. Kilternan, 'the fine lady from Cork,' as Dennis described her. Her daughters were growing up in 'her own agreeable similitude,' to employ not Dennis's, but the Dean's phrase, when he wished for more sugar in his tea, 'Couldn't ye, Mrs. Kilternan, my dear, sweeten it after your own agreeable similitude?'"

"In this family I could call to mind no precepts of education which could be of any service to me, except those of Miss M'Shane, counselling the giving up the absurd idea of teaching my pupils anything solid or valuable, and the taking up the plan of amusing them. Let not those who recall what my early opportunities were, question whether I could have taught anything solid or valuable. Independently of a little knowledge gained by teaching, I had acquired more by association with such cultivated persons as Mr. and Mrs. Neville, Miss M'Shane, and Miss Harwood. This I could have communicated to them. But, better than this, I could have taught them what would have been really valuable habits of neatness and order. These, however, they despised as intolerably vulgar and mean, only fit for persons who had not servants to wait on them.

"Of servants, indeed, we had what ought to have been sufficient; about double the number that kept Harrow Hall in such charming order, and here, all was in the most sluttish disorder.

"But enough of Bally Kilternan House. Having secured the favour of Master Clooncane, or Cloony, or the Young Dane, I was enabled to keep the resolve made on my first evening, and to remain in Ireland."

We conclude with another Irish bit:

"In the beginning of my intercourse with Lady Clooncane, my feelings towards her were all humility and admiration. I regarded her as a being from another sphere, than that of the ordinary mortals with whom I lived. And such a being she was. Having moved all her life in an artificial atmosphere, she had become the perfection of the false refined, externally; for, internally, there was no refinement, not even the false. Was my mother worse? I must not ask the question. Besides, it anticipates my story—anticipates my later discovery of the real nature of this high-bred lady.

"I regarded her, as I have said, at first, with unmingled admiration; and this, almost unconsciously, led me back to the practice of my old habit of flattery, for which Miss Harrow had condemned me. Indeed, it was scarcely possible to avoid it on those occasions, when, either for his interest, or his amusement, Lord Clooncane thought proper to show a little hospitality to his neighbours. Whilst the Irish dames, then brought into contact with her ladyship, made an ostentatious display of their pride towards one another, elaborately parading their absurd pretensions, she stood within a charmed circle of graceful haughtiness, and insolent condescension, which they mistook for being put quite on a level with herself. To such excellent acting I could not refuse my homage.

"But it was not my flattery which obtained favour for me in her eyes; it was too unimportant from one in my station, and, it was feminine. My early talent

for mimicry, finding much on which it could be exercised with effect in the Dean's family and among his friends, enabled me to entertain her better than any one had yet done, who had the *entrée* at Cloonane Castle. No one, in fact, was so well received there, with the exception of one personage; this was, the young Dane, my Lord's namesake. He was as acceptable to his lordship as I was to her ladyship.

"It almost seems to me, in looking back, that it was in the country of perpetual suffering and complaint that I have seen most of what is called enjoyment of life. Certain it is, that there few persons pass their days in quiet; that seeming to be what is least liked by all, whether they be, in the language of the learned, descendants of the aborigines, of the conquerors Saxon and Norman, or only temporary residents.

"There were times, amidst what went on, when I thought I was advancing to that kind of independence which tempted me in prospect, when Miss Harwood proposed school-keeping, and I joined in advocating it. I had many flirtations, but they turned out only flirtations. The marrying gentlemen who visited at Mrs. Kiltiernan's were all most gallant and agreeable; unfortunately, they required more solid advantages in a lady than my English accent and genteel address. Thus, frequently, after to me very satisfactory manifestations, I had the mortification of seeing them turn round all at once, and throw themselves at the feet of Miss Kiltiernan, who at sixteen was able to commence matrimonial speculations on her own account, which interfered considerably with mine.

It is not easy to afford a competent idea of a production like this; but we will say, that when once begun, it will be found difficult to break off without going to the end.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

System of Christian Doctrine. By Dr. Carl Immanuel Nilsch. Translated by the Rev. R. Montgomery and Dr. J. Hennen. Edin: Clarks. Lond: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

Mornings among the Jesuits at Rome. By the Rev. R. Seymour, M.A. Seeleys.

Loyola; and Jesuitism in its Rudiments. By Isaac Taylor. Longmans.

THREE books all tending to religious controversy, and unfit for discussion in our pages. 1. Dr. Nilsch's is one of those German works which enter into almost every question of theology affecting the Christian church, and the opinions are often expressed in a manner which we find it very difficult to comprehend, even with much thought and examination. These German doctrines are wonderfully perplexing. Give us the simplicity of doctrine and faith, and we will leave the metaphysics upon questions far beyond the ken of humanity, and not worth a pin's fee if they could be settled, for those who love to dabble in turbid and troubled waters whilst the pure spring is flowing freely at their feet.

2. The *Mornings with the Jesuits* present a series of arguments in which the Protestant author has the best of it against the Romish priests. His most marked conclusion is the utter prostration of their minds and intellect to the dominion of the church of which they are members, notwithstanding that many of them are in other respects persons of vast learning, extraordinary acuteness, and profound judgment. In religious affairs, according to his conclusions, they dismiss their information, mistrust their acumen, and repudiate their wisdom.

3. Mr. Taylor's views of the Jesuits and their existing position are moderate. He thinks their first great mission fulfilled, and that unless they adapt themselves to a new shape and principle, called for by the altered times, their powerful day is past. That they have done a great deal of good, as well as a great deal of evil, since Loyola organized them, is notorious to the world; but we trust that no new crisis of society, or phase in religion, will ever enable them, or any other sect, however subtle or potent, to subjugate the spiritual essence, and with it the moral and political freedom of mankind, by their vile combinations and infernal artifices. The Jesuit system

has been exposed, and men's eyes opened, we should hope too widely, to admit of its being repeated by any conspiracy of mortal beings.

Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe. By the Rev. J. Balmez. Burns.

FROM the Spanish, done into French, and from French into English, by C. J. Hanford and R. Kershaw, traces the progressive civilization of Europe to the Christian religion, no doubt its grand agent; and with true adherence to the Romish church, ascribes all to its means, and as far as regards the Reformation and Protestantism, charges them with introducing confusion, and throwing back the movement so long in progress under the better rule of Pope and Priesthood. The best test, perhaps, of this doctrine would be the condition of the countries and the masses of people now existing under the dominion of the Roman Catholic and the Reformed faith.

Daniel the Prophet. Reflections on his Life and Character. By the Rev. T. Knox, A.B., &c. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.

THE commentaries upon, and lessons drawn from the marvellous life of Daniel, bear a resemblance to the writings of some of the old Church of England divines of famous memory; and can, therefore, be commended to the numerous class of serious readers who set a due value upon this species of moral and religious instruction.

The Scottish New Generation. By Hugh Scott, Esq. Saunders and Otley.

MOST terse and epigrammatic in style, there being often twenty dicta-periods in fewer than twenty lines. Mr. Scott is like a leader with battle-cries to cheer on his comrades to the conflict. The author is very enthusiastic, and the re-action he anticipates very glowing. Some system of propagandism is proposed, but we cannot well tell what it is.

Steps to the Cross: Nine Sermons. By T. Norton Harper. Cleaver.

THESE sermons were preached at Bideford, are dedicated to Dr. Pusey, and dated "Feast of S. Mark." The preacher dwells pathetically and enthusiastically upon the propitiatory sufferings of Christ.

Religious Movements of Germany of the Nineteenth Century. By C. H. Cottrell, Esq. Petheram.

THE author views the avowed atheism of Feuerbach, the subtle poison of Nemesius, and all the idealism, materialism, and rationalism of Germany, and other signs and indications in other churches and religious bodies, as leading only to one grand consummation, their adherence to and absorption in the old and infallible authority of the Romish church. But, at the same time, he holds that the authority of the Fathers, rigid adherence to words and creeds, blind faith, &c., are not the weapons with which infidelity can be arrested. New tactics are required to meet the crisis which, under pretence of reforming abuses and eradicating untruth, threatens to destroy the very bulwarks of religion. His notices of the German writers and leaders show that in religion as in politics the same cloudy skies prevail.

The Apostles' School of Prophetic Interpretation; with its History down to the Present Time. By Charles Maitland, Author of "The Church in the Catacombs." 8vo. Longmans.

WE believe that the majority of our wisest, most learned, and most prudent churchmen, have no predilection for theoretic interpretations of the prophecies, and would rather discountenance than approve of the dogmata with which these sacred oracles are attempted to be fixed in dates, and explained by finite and short-sighted men. Nor can we wonder at this. The conflict of opinions on such a subject has a tendency to unsettle belief; and when people see piety and learning at issue upon the meaning of the Scriptures, they are too apt to discredit all parties, and say, how can we be required to pin our faith to what is so doubtful? Mr. Maitland, in his hypothesis, has taken ancient and strong ground—viz., the authority of the earliest apostles of Christianity, and has produced powerful arguments for the keys and system he has espoused. Upon these it is not for us to offer a

judgment; and the only remark we shall venture to make is, that we consider the tremendous weight attached to the prophecies of Daniel to go to a dangerous extent, as a test of the fundamental truth of entire Christianity. The religious world, however, will find vast research and information on the subject altogether in this volume.

The Life of Saint Paul. By the Rev. G. E. Baber, L.L.D. Cleaver.

THE reverend author entertains the design of writing, principally for the use of young people, the biographies of the leading characters in the Scriptures, who have been essential to the establishment of the Church and propagation of Christianity, and has begun with the great apostle of the Gentiles. The memoir seems to be carefully compiled, chiefly from the Acts, Epistles, &c. &c., and the earlier portions of Paul's life taken from Rabbinical and other traditions. Dr. B. seems not to have met with Mr. Smith of Jordan Hall's investigation of the voyages of Saint Paul, of which he might have made good use; and his version of the martyrdom is, though perhaps as good as any, still but the statement of a very disputed event. The volume appears to be well calculated to make Biblical and Christian impression on youthful minds.

Immortality, &c. By J. T. Gray. Jackson and Walford.

MR. GRAY investigates the evidence *pro* and *con* for the doctrine of the future existence of the human soul as discoverable by reason: and he decides in favour of immortality.

Transubstantiation Impossible. C. Haselden.

THE writer ransacks the rubrics of the Roman church to show that the numerous accidents and defects which may and must occur in the celebration of the mass or sacrament, render the proposition utterly untenable.

Cry of the Cherubs. By One of Them. Wilson. LIKE the cherubim, who "continually do cry," the writer cries loudly against most of his superiors in the church, and describes his own and other cases "in point."

Observations to show that certain Passages in Matthew and Mark are no Authority for Water Baptism. Gilpin.

Versus High Churchmen, and opinions on this subject.

Baptism Misunderstood. By the Rev. A. Gatty, M.A. Bell.

ENDEAVOURS to reconcile the differences of opinion which exist in the Church upon the rite of baptism, and insists upon the covenant being indispensable to spiritual regeneration.

Reasons for Belief in Judicial Astrology. Wilson.

A SMALL volume, in which the writer stands up for the truth of judicial astrology, and astral influences on the conditions and acts of human creatures. To make room for the latter, he denies free-will, and consequently responsibility; but the gist of the publication lies in the bitter reviling of priests and priestcraft (especially the Roman Catholic), in all ages and countries of the world. "Studious to deceive; bold and positive in assertion, in defiance of all truth and evidence; unflinching in extortion; unforgiving in offence; ruthless in persecution; unrelenting in hatred; unsparing in vengeance; in all the conspicuous characteristics which render it pernicious and detestable, Priestcraft remains unchanged." P. 45. How can they help it, since the "stars are more in fault than they," and they are not free agents?

A Sketch of the History of the Jews. By the Rev. B. G. Johns. Longmans.

A NICE concise little volume, abridging the Jewish history from "the end of the captivity to the coming of the Messiah." It is a capital school-book, and for youthful readers at home.

The Perfect Law of Liberty. Whittaker and Co. THE four evangelists are printed in parallel columns, so that we have, as far as they run, Matthew's 1071, Mark's 678, Luke's 1151, and John's 879 verses of the Gospel. We do not see any peculiar advantage in the plan.

Notices of the English Colleges and Convents Established on the Continent after the Dissolution of Religious Houses in England. By the late Hon. E. Petre. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth. Norwich: Bacon and Kimerbrook.

This small publication, in black and red letters, contains much curious intelligence. The dispersion of the "Religious," by Henry VIII. led to their establishments in France, Italy, Spain, &c., to all which places the author traces them, and describes their conditions. Donay, St. Omer, and Rome, we knew something about, but there are many others described here, and scattered over the continent, whose history is part of the general history of the world. The French revolution more than re-enacted the measures of Henry VIII., and monks and nuns were not only plundered, but imprisoned and murdered. Out of this wreck we arrive at the present times, and most readers will be unprepared for the notices of the number of Houses which have been restored to Great Britain. Jesuits, Benedictines, Cistercians, Carthusians, (not Charter House,) Dominicans, Franciscans, and six or eight different orders of nuns, have all again found local habitations amongst us; and the description of their movements and places is well deserving of public attention.

SUMMARY.

Letters on the Manners and Customs of the English. By Mrs. Whittaker. Ebers; Roberts; and Made. Georgiansky, publishers.

THE author lives in Pimlico and teaches dancing. The letters were written confidentially to entertain a friend during the melancholy *émeutes* and revolutions in Paris, and if they should be "considered at all censorious," Mrs. Whittaker generously and liberally disclaims "the slightest feeling of ill-will either towards England or the English." We are thankful for this; for with her giant strength, if she had chosen to put it forth, Heaven knows what might have been the fate of England and the English. A pretty dance they might have been led; our hitherto invincible navy turned to poor skippers; our army *chassée*; our entire power shuffled into a lock step and such a double cut, as nothing could cure.

As the public is always curious to know something of eminent authors, we may mention that during her six months' residence *pro bono* Pimlico, she assures her friend she has been tolerably successful in her profession; that among her private pupils she had a stout (not a lean) wealthy apothecary, who had never been taught dancing before in his life, and mistakenly thought he had not the slightest idea of music; and that another pupil was a tall, pale mathematician, who would not be practically taught to waltz, but wanted the dancing mistress to instruct him how to learn the art from books! For some time our Terpsichore was unable to make out (if she ever did!) who or what "respectable" people were; and as for polite ones, except in those "who have been on the Continent"—*de non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio*—they are unknown. Running through the letters, we gather that Mrs. Whittaker allows Shakspere to be a tolerable writer of comedy, (as Dante, she says, also was!) but as a rhetorician or poet, nothing particular, unless when translated into French! The separation of the sexes in London clubs ("Monasteries") meets with her decided censure as most unnatural; and she hints at the ladies taking revenge into their own hands instead of only complaining and murmuring. As for the mamma disposal of marriageable daughters, her descriptions follow pretty nearly those of our common fashionable novels, which we may therefore set down to the latitude of Pimlico; but above all, she laments the want of independent spirit in English women, which hinders them from being determined, active, cheerful, and easy, in their social manners. But the doctors are not only the licensed murderers, but undertakers in London. No law exists against their malpractices, and they "are allowed with impunity to declare persons to be dead when they are not so; and no one dreams of bringing them to account."

The remedy proposed is worthy of the ingenuity of the fact. She proposes that all the bodies should be burnt, so that whether they may be dead, or in a trance, their remains will never disgrace the doctors. But as Holbein's "Dance of Death" is not so apropos as London dancing alive, Mrs. Whittaker is still greater on the latter subject. She attributes the nervous, consumptive, and other diseases of our females to the want of dancing, and young ladies not being allowed to go to Vauxhall and Cremorne Gardens, the Casino, and similar establishments, to take exercise in this healthful recreation. They are sacrificed to this unnatural restraint. *Five the waltz, gallopade, and polka!* "Alas!" exclaims our painter of national manners, "how can England expect to be civilized whilst such is the case?"

But at last the catastrophe arrived, and in consequence of her name, we presume, the plain, bookselling and familiar Whittaker, our dancing mistress was ruined. The Pimlicians began to suspect she was an impostor, absolutely an Englishwoman, and not fit to teach dogs to dance. "They said," she tells her dear friend, in despair,—"they said," the wicked slanderers, "that I was no Frenchwoman at all, and nothing in the world but a right down Englishwoman. I fear I shall never recover it. Who would suppose that I should have been so calumniated? Had they called me Hottentot [Venus?] Hebrew [Jezabel?] or even Kamtschatka [the name of a country]—I think I could have borne it; but to be called English completely overwhelms me with grief—the native of a country that proves, by so many of its customs, that it is only in a primitive state of barbarism—is, indeed, truly heart-breaking." The dancing school naturally sinks, and not having assumed such a name as *Madame Blancmetsier* has been fatal. May the sufferer outlive "the aspersion," and every *faux pas* that has conduced to her becoming unfortunate. Mrs. W. farewell.

Annals of India for the Year 1848. By George Buist, LL.D., &c. Bombay "Times Press." 8vo. THE intelligence conveyed to the Indian public chiefly by the *Delhi Gazette*, and more directly to English readers by the overland summary in the *Bombay Times*, is here collected into one publication, and with some additions (we think) supplies a good account of the striking and important events which have occurred in the two Seik wars, and led to the annexation of the Punjab to the mighty British empire of the East.

Castelneau: or, The Ancient Regime. A Tale, by G. P. R. James. 8vo. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. ANOTHER issue of Mr. James' new edition of his works, and one which will be remembered for the delicacy of its tracing in the two principal characters, and the truthfulness of the whole. It is somewhat dissimilar to the author's more dramatic efforts, but is no less impressive; and the fine touches of human nature in the heroine are such as have rarely been effected by a masculine pencil.

Alison's History of Europe. Vol. V. Blackwood. THE volumes of the new edition, with portraits, succeed each other rapidly. This contains the Archduke Charles and the famous Suwarroff; and the matter furnishes the campaign of 1799, and the civil history of France brought down to that period; the accession of Buonaparte to the Consulate; the campaigns of Marengo and Hohenlinden; the peace of Luneville; the expedition to Egypt; and the treaty of Amiens. The contrast of the two countries at the cessation of the struggle is one of the author's most admirable historical efforts.

Confessions of Con Cregan; the Irish Gil Blas. With Illustrations on wood and steel. By Hablot K. Browne. Vol. I. Orr and Co.

BOUND up in a neat volume, this work fulfils our early favourable opinion, though Con goes into distant lands which do not interest us so much as home.

Rev. T. Bowdler's Few Words Introductory to Prayers for a Christian Household. Pickering. A pious manual of family devotion, for every morning and evening of the week. An introduction, written in the same spirit, prefaces the prayers.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

REMAINS OF NINEVEH.

Researches round about Nineveh, and Notice of a Voyage down the Tigris.

[It is with great pleasure we communicate this account from original sources, of the renewal of the Nineveh excavations, and the product of researches in which the civilized world has taken so much interest. The foreign journals, which habitually copy from the *Literary Gazette*, will, we hope, point attention to this.—Ed. L. G.]

WE have just been favoured with the following article taken from a communication, dated Bagdad, 5th June, 1849, from Lieut.-Colonel Williams, R.A., the Commissioner on the part of her Britannic Majesty, as one of the mediating powers for surveying and determining the boundary line between the Ottoman and Persian empires, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty signed last year.

Colonel Williams, an intimate friend of Dr. Layard, on his way to join his brother commissioners in the Persian Gulf, where their operations were to commence, anticipated his departure from Constantinople by a few weeks, in order to be enabled to visit the late scene of Dr. Layard's operations on his way towards the south. This we mentioned especially in a former paragraph, and have alluded to in others, which appeared on the same subject in this periodical, to which letter the Colonel alludes in his present description of the condition of the Nineveh ruins. At that time, it should be observed, he had received only the first portion of Dr. Layard's work.

In the subsequent week he had made considerable progress in the excavations on sites with which Dr. Layard had been unable, from want of time and means, as well as from the advanced season of the year, to occupy himself, and had brought to light a chamber in the royal palace, the sculptures of which represent the operations of a siege conducted by battering rams and catapults, together with the passage of the ditch and the escalade of the citadel—military operations, the invention of which has hitherto been attributed to the Greeks, but which we now learn, from the indubitable testimony recorded on these marbles, were practised in Assyria many centuries before the era at which that highly civilised and, at once, military and scientific nation flourished.

Alluding to the drawings taken by himself, after Dr. Layard's departure, and also recorded in a preceding *Literary Gazette*, the Colonel regrets the miscarriage of his own drawings, with a view of rescuing the memory of the damaged sculptures from oblivion, and which, he concludes, had been stolen by the Turkish postal authorities. A strong presumption will, however, arise in the minds of those who are acquainted with Dr. Layard's octavo, that rival antiquaries may be able to give the best information on this subject; and should Sir Stratford Canning, to whom the packet was addressed, and whom the nation has to thank for enabling Dr. Layard to commence and effectively carry out his wonderful researches, fail in recovering the hermetically sealed tin capsules in which the drawings were inclosed, we have still the satisfaction of knowing that these valuable sketches will not be lost to the world, although they may appear under another name, and in another country, edited by some literary jackdaw, who does not disdain to decorate himself with ill-gotten plumes, and build up a pseudo reputation on the labour of others. It is, consequently, with great anxiety that the Colonel awaits the result of inquiries set on foot, and the return of the tatar, the more so, as a second batch had subsequently been forwarded in like manner, which he fears may have shared the fate of the first.

After having expedited the ill-fated cylinders, the Colonel is joined by his party, in whose company he visits Khorsabad, Barsheke, Kharput, and thence round to Nimrod, thus completing the entire circuit of ancient Nineveh. At Khorsabad and Nimrod, he has discovered sculptured bulls, as he describes them, sufficient to stock all the museums in Europe; these had been only half re-buried, the heads and general sculpture appearing as fresh as if all had but

just left the atelier of the Assyrian workman. The whether was most propitious, and the almost ripe corn was waving in luxuriant ear close around these long-entombed treasures.

The Colonel's party suffered, however, severely from the paucity of water and the bitter quality of that which could be procured, in the intense heat of a Mesopotamian summer, during their trip to Al Hadjee in the desert of Sinjar; the desert, at about three days' journey from Mossul, instead of being an arid waste, was at this season carpeted with flowers of every hue, a change which, however, endures for a period of only three weeks after the spring rains. The appearance of these meadows, it will be remembered, is graphically, we may almost say, poetically described by Dr. Layard in his work. The Colonel here visited the ancient palace of the Persian satraps, consisting of arched chambers, one hundred and fifty feet long by sixty high, constructed of admirable masonry, and it may be a satisfaction to Mr. Ruskin, the enthusiastic author of the *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, to learn that not a vestige of plaster was perceptible in the whole pile. Walls to a very considerable extent, and towers of hewn stone, remain standing, in a high state of preservation, around the palace, which was a ruin even as early as the days of Julian, after whose death his army had to avoid that route as a "solitude" without water, or the capabilities of supplying sustenance for its legions. The Colonel after securing a drawing of the present state of the ruins, on a spot so seldom visited by Europeans, and which may in future ages prove most interesting, as showing its state in 1849, returned from his seven days' expedition, half roasted by the sun, and sighing for a cup of pure water with that desire which those alone can appreciate who have visited those countries. None indeed in this humid climate can form any conception of what thirst really is, when the desiccating process has continued for a certain period, and all the moisture has flown off from the body in perspiration; the tongue then cleaves to the fauces so as to interdict articulate utterance, an effect far more severely felt by Europeans than the Arabs of the country, who obtain considerable relief from chewing a bullet to create saliva.*

The Colonel was, throughout this tour, accompanied by the Sheikh of the great tribe of Shammar, driven by the tyranny and exactions of the Pasha of Mossul into rebellion, and which was taking its revenge in pillaging and plundering the surrounding country of Nisabin in the north of the desert, even close up to Marolin, which deprived our traveller of the favourable opportunity he would otherwise have had of seeing the chieftain surrounded by his clan.

On his arrival at Mossul he found his raft had been prepared for his departure, and in five days was floating down the Tigris on the singular fabric. The construction of these rafts has already been described by Dr. Layard; we, however, add the Colonel's description of them, as further illustrative of *The Remains of Nineveh*. The "kelleek," or raft, consisted of a compact body of inflated sheep and goat skins, upon which was fastened a platform of rough sticks, together with timber, for the market of Bagdad. Upon this was constructed a platform of rough planks, exactly similar to those represented in Layard's drawings of the sculptures of Khorsabad and Nimrod. Wooden bedsteads covered with conical felt-tops, protect the traveller from the influence of the sun and rain. The cost of these two rafts was the same as that of mules and camels, and amounted to 90*l*. This mode of travelling has, however, the advantages of expedition and the saving of fatigue in its favour, not to mention the danger which is avoided in passing through a country where *le droit des plus forts* is the law of the land. And thus the total journey to Bagdad is performed in eight instead of sixteen days, with the additional advantage of being under

shelter, at a season when the heat is suffocating. On his way down, the Colonel visited all the Assyrian, Persian, and Arabian ruins which lay in his course near the banks of the Tigris, and are set down in most of the better modern maps—Hamûna Aalee, at Nimrod, Toprack Kaleb, Tacroot, Eskee Bagdad, Dameer, Sommarva, &c. The Median wall, and the splendid canals of Narashwan and its feeders are seen from the heights of Dooree; in short, every succeeding hour brought him past a succession of ruins of infinite extent, in a country where a few nomad Arabs are the sole inhabitants. Every evening the Colonel, who is an excellent shot and a keen sportsman, was enabled to enjoy the pleasure of the chase; he found the "framolin," or black partridge, and the common red-legged bird of the same genus, in great abundance. The first he describes as the most beautiful and gamelike he had ever seen occupying, zoologically, the place between the pheasant and the grouse.

From Sommarva he found the whole country inundated by the upland water from Kurdistan and Upper Armenia; and on reaching Bagdad that district was flooded up to the very dyke, which is the sole safeguard of the city, and without which the whole would be swept from the face of the earth.

The reception of the British Commissioner by the Pasha of Bagdad was most flattering, no time was lost in sending his state barge up to convey the Commissioner on shore; but however agreeable this testimony of respect might be to her Majesty's representative in his official capacity, the friendly and hearty reception of the British Resident, Major Rawlinson, was not less so in his private character. Major Rawlinson has already established for himself an European reputation, for his indefatigable labours in deciphering the arrow-headed character; and it is most agreeable to find that, to his vast amount of general information, he adds those qualities not always found combined in men of deep erudition.

The Colonel describes the thermometer as standing at 95°, with the certainty of a speedy rise to 120°, at which temperature of the other world it remains until October.

This slight sketch of a tour down the Tigris, if it does nought else, will serve to demonstrate how wide a field lies fallow for enterprise in a country of which, but for the courage and enterprise of Dr. Layard, and a spirit which rejects the tame word "impossible" from its vocabulary, we should now know comparatively little, and that little from vague report, uncertain surmise, and the fragments of ancient authors, most of which our want of local knowledge would have rendered us incapable of appreciating, nay, of even comprehending. The discoveries in Egypt and elsewhere have relieved Herodotus from the unenviable reputation of a credulous retailer of monstrous fables, adding faith to his testimony still unconfirmed *aliunde*; those in Assyria enable us to understand many passages of the Old Testament, which they confirm and illustrate, and of which mere incidental mention is made.

From Dr. Hincks.

Killybegh, County Down,
21st May, 1849.

SIR,—I have to request your insertion of a few remarks on Dr. Layard's *Nineveh*. They relate to a matter in which the *Literary Gazette* is interested, as well as myself. It is only within the last few days that I was aware of the *injustice* with which I have been treated in this work. I acquit the author of having been intentionally guilty of this injustice; but it is not the less necessary that I should point it out to the public.

Long before I saw Dr. Layard's book, I was aware, from the representations of my friends, that he had omitted my name in speaking of those whose labours had brought the Persian Cuneiform to a satisfactory conclusion, and again, in mentioning those from whom future success in the Assyrian decipherment might be expected. Of this I should not have complained, though my friends regarded it as indicating partiality. It was not likely that an author who sought popularity at the present time in England, should,

without necessity, have introduced the name of a native of unhappy Ireland;—one who had not, like Major Rawlinson, the good fortune to be so long transplanted from it, that his connexion with it by birth might be forgotten. For this omission I might console myself with the honour recently conferred on me by the Royal Irish Academy, and with the recognition of the reality and importance of my discoveries made by such men as Bopp and Lassen. When, however, I found that some of the most important discoveries which I have made are attributed by Dr. Layard to others, I feel it due to myself to lay claim to them; and the proper place for doing so seems to be in the journal where they were originally announced—the *Literary Gazette*.

The first step in the decipherment of the Assyrio-Babylonian character was made by Grotefend. He recognised the names of Darius, Xerxes, and Hystaspes, in the second and third Persepolitan inscriptions, as well as in the first. As the decipherment of these last was gradually accomplished, additional proper names occurring in the Persian inscriptions were recognised in their Babylonian translations. No name, however, which occurred in any Babylonian document, of which a Persian translation did not exist, was read by any one, until I recognised the names of Nebuchadnezzar and Babylon on the bricks brought from the ruins at Hillah. These were the first names recognised in *untranslated* Babylonian documents; and I followed them by reading the names of the Euphrates and the Ulai in the untranslated Persepolitan inscription H, and a vast number of proper names in the Khorsabad inscriptions. Dr. Layard speaks of it as an unquestionable fact, that the Babylonian bricks contain the name of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon; but he attributes the discovery that they do so to Major Rawlinson, who, however, learned it from a letter of mine in the *Literary Gazette* of 27th June 1846, (No. 1336.) In the same letter, and more fully in another, published in the *Gazette* of 25th July, 1846, (No. 1540.) I attributed to this king the great inscription at the East India House.

One of the most important aids to the decipherer of Assyrio-Babylonian documents that has yet been discovered, was the recognition of the fragment of an inscription published by Ker Porter, as a transcript in the cursive Babylonian character (not the *Assyrian* character, as Dr. Layard calls it) of portions of the great inscription. This recognition was made by me very shortly after my receiving a copy of the latter inscription from Professor Wilson; and I immediately announced it in the *Literary Gazette*, (see the letter last cited.) I have always made it a point to announce to other labourers in the same field, any discovery which appeared certain and likely to lead to other discoveries: recollecting that my own investigations might be interrupted, not only by sickness or other casualties, but by professional engagements, which might leave me no leisure whatever to pursue them; and feeling the great importance, that, by whomsoever carried on, the decipherment of the inscriptions so unexpectedly brought to light, should be accomplished, I have endeavoured to assist others to do, what circumstances might not allow me to do myself. In return, I think it not too much to ask, that the credit of the discoveries made by me should be given me by those who avail themselves of them. Dr. Layard mentions the identity of Ker Porter's barrel inscription with that at the India House, but attributes the discovery of this important fact not to me, but to Grotefend.

If Dr. Layard had not done me justice in ascribing to me the discovery of the cuneatic numeral system, and of the Indo-Germanic character of the Van inscriptions, I should not have attributed the above errors, as I now do, to defective information, arising from his absence from England. It strikes me, however, that the correction of these mistakes, in some subsequent edition, would be no more than I am entitled to.

Your paper, which contains this, will, I hope, contain an account of still further discoveries, connected with the Assyrio-Babylonian inscriptions, the decipherment of which, to a great extent, is now a *fait accompli*.

* We can now honourably communicate the secret of Mr. Gardner, the celebrated hypnologist, for allaying the torments of thirst, under any circumstances, in our own country. It was simply by clenching the teeth and rubbing the tongue briskly against the ivory barrier, and which means will indeed produce a secretion of saliva, and for a time alleviate the distress of the sufferer! No fee asked. Ed. L. G.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

March 8th.—The President in the chair. Two papers were read by the Secretary—viz., 1. Notes by J. Hogg, Esq., supplementary to his Memoir on Mount Sinai and the Sinaic peninsula; 2. Portions of a work in the press, by P. Colquhoun, Esq., on the History of the Roman Law [reviewed in the *Literary Gazette*.]

22nd.—The President in the chair. The Secretary read the first portion of a supplemental paper on ancient distal stamps, by J. L. Stoddart, Esq., which was concluded at the ensuing meeting.

May 24th.—Mr. Hallam, V.P., in the chair. One new member, Mr. Hallam, jun., was admitted; two balloted for and elected; and four candidates had their names suspended. The routine business being disposed of, a paper from the Rev. Dr. Hincks was read; and as it develops the learned writer's system of deciphering the Assyrian inscriptions, and throws important light upon the information respecting Egypt contained in those of Khorsabad, we have thought it would be acceptable to the public, and especially to the scholars in every quarter who are zealously endeavouring to arrive at the right reading of these interesting and most ancient remains, to offer them a succinct but accurate analysis of this "suggestive" essay.

In the course of some recent researches into these inscriptions, Dr. Hincks began by observing, he had obtained some notices of Egypt which he thinks will be of considerable importance. As preliminary to the discussion of these notices, he gave a brief statement of his views respecting the characters and language of the inscriptions where they occur.

1. The Assyrio-Babylonian and Van inscriptions agree in being partly ideographic and partly phonetic. The ideographic element enters into them all in the same variety of ways; but much less copiously into the Van inscriptions than into the others; while the phonetic characters have, if not precisely the same values, values which are as closely connected as those which the Roman letters, used by the different European nations, have in their several alphabets.

2. The ideographic element enters into all these inscriptions in the following ways, which are analogous to what we meet with in hieroglyphics. A. Words are denoted by single characters, representing the ideas for which they stand. a. Some of these characters are exclusively used as ideographs; occurring only as representations of the one word, or as elements in some word derived therefrom. β. Some are used, like the mixed signs of the Egyptians, to represent one word exclusively; but they may represent it either by themselves or with the addition of phonetic complements. γ. Other characters, again, represent words by a sort of abbreviation; being capable of representing not only the word itself, but its first syllable, as a phonetic element in other words as well as in it. δ. Lastly, many characters, which have phonetic values, and which occur frequently in phonetic words, have ideographic values also; and thereby represent words which have no phonetic relationship to the syllables which they phonetically represent. Characters of this kind are traps for persons who think to decipher these inscriptions by the mere mechanical observance of interchanges. B. Words are denoted by combinations of ideographic characters; as "palace" by "house, great;" "daughter" by "son, woman;" "heaven" by "god, abode." C. Words expressed either ideographically or phonetically are modified ideographically to express the plural; and that in different ways. a. Sometimes a peculiar character, expressive of the plural, is added to the word; which is to be read, according to circumstances, by the different plural terminations. This does not necessarily terminate the word. At Van it is followed by the terminations of plural cases; and at Khorsabad a character is sometimes added to it, which helps to form the termination in. β. Sometimes, in place of adding the plural sign, the word is written twice over. γ. If the

plural of a word which is expressed by a mixed sign has to be expressed, the mixed sign is sometimes doubled and the complement added. δ. Occasionally an ideograph is doubled and the plural sign added.

ε. Lastly, the plural is sometimes implied by the context, and the termination for it should then be added, though none of the preceding modes of expressing it is employed. D. There are a great number of ideographs which are prefixed as determinatives to words which are phonetically complete without them. It may be laid down as a general rule that such characters are also used as representations of words. In one instance a double determinative has been observed preceding a word. There is also a character which is sometimes used as a determinative affix; being placed after the word which it qualifies, as the Egyptian determinatives always are. The different modes in which the ideographic element appears in these inscriptions were illustrated by reference to various passages, of which translations were given. The names of Jerusalem in the inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, and of Parthia, Dumah, Iturea, Hauran, and Galilee, as well as of Babylon and Assyria, in the Khorsabad inscriptions, were incidentally noticed.

3. When the ideographic element is subtracted, the residue consists of words made up of phonetic elements, which in all the Assyrio-Babylonian inscriptions are in a language approximating to the Hebrew and Aramean; but in the Van inscriptions are in a language of the Indo-European family, of which it is the oldest known member.

4. The phonetic characters used in these inscriptions all properly represent syllables, and were evidently intended, in the first instance, to exhibit the words of a language of the Indo-European family. Accordingly, in the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions we must expect to find, and we do find, as much confusion and inconsistency as in the Septuagint transcriptions of Hebrew words, or as in the Punic of Plautus. Besides, as the spelling of words in all the Assyrio-Babylonian inscriptions seems the same, while, in all probability, the pronunciation greatly varied in the many centuries which must have intervened between the earlier Nimrod inscriptions and those of Nebuchadnezzar, it is natural to suppose that the words as written represented in many instances a pronunciation which was quite obsolete. This is quite analogous to what we observe when we compare the old hieroglyphical spelling of phonetic words with their Coptic equivalents, which must represent the ultimate pronunciation of these words when the Coptic characters were introduced.

5. As respects the forms of the characters.—a. Those in the two styles of Babylonian inscriptions (that used in the great inscription at the India House, and that of the barrel-shaped pieces of baked clay, copied by Rich, Porter, and Grotefend,) differ much in the same manner as the capital and lower-case letters of our printers. The corresponding forms of the same characters sometimes resemble one another, as closely as our V and v, while at other times they are as unlike as those of A and a. The correspondence between them is established—in most cases incontrovertibly—by the reproduction of long passages of the great inscription at the India House in the different barrel inscriptions. b. The characters in the third kind of Achaemenian inscriptions are almost identical with those on the barrels. They do not differ from them as much as our italic and roman letters; and their correspondence is verified by the fact of a considerable number of words being found in the Babylonian inscriptions, which are also found in the Third Persian inscription. c. The Assyrian inscriptions admit a much greater variety of form for the same characters than the Babylonian barrel-inscriptions. The equivalence of these forms is proved by comparing different inscriptions which contain the same text. It is found, too, that where a portion of text is repeated in the same inscription, the same variety of form exists. A similar variety of form is found in several of the characters used in the great inscription at the India House. Now, it will generally be found

that some one of the equivalent Assyrian forms is identical with some one of the Babylonian forms; or, that it resembles it so closely, that the correspondence of the two cannot be questioned. Besides, there are a great number of words common to the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions, and the recognition of these words verifies the perfect correspondence of the characters as fully as could be desired. d. The characters of the oldest inscriptions at Van are identical with characters found in the Assyrian inscriptions. The later Van inscriptions contain characters, which are modifications of these, where they are not identical; and a comparison of the older and later inscriptions, where the same words occur, places it beyond a doubt that the new forms of the latter are perfectly equivalent to the older ones. All these varieties are thus connected with the Babylonian, and pursuing the analogy which has been already suggested, the Assyrian and Van characters may be considered as bearing the same relation to the Babylonian, which English manuscript letters, as formed by different writers, bear to those which are used in books. e. The characters of the Achaemenian inscriptions of the second kind, commonly called Median, have several of them a considerable resemblance to those of the third kind, as was observed from the first. It is, however, only of late that Dr. Hincks established the fact, that the great majority of these characters correspond to Assyrian ones of similar form and value. He has already identified three-fourths of the Median characters, which appear in the inscriptions hitherto published, with Assyrio-Babylonian ones. The difference in appearance is much greater than between any two of the former kinds of characters, but not greater than between the forms of the same letters in Roman capitals and in German manuscript. With the exception of the numerals, and a small number of non-phonetic prefixes, the ideographic element is not found in the Median.

6. It thus appears that the Assyrio-Babylonian, the so-called Median, and the Van inscriptions, though exhibiting three totally distinct languages, and differing materially, also, as to the manner of dealing with the vowels, must be considered as composed of characters belonging to one system; and that, so far as these characters are phonetic, the known proper names and transcriptions of known words, which occur in all, must be taken into account in determining their values, as well as the Indo-European terminations of the Van inscriptions, and the Aramean words and appendages to words of the Assyrio-Babylonian. The correctness of this mode of proceeding is best shown by the success that has attended it. By taking this combined view of the different sets of inscriptions, Dr. Hincks has made some important rectifications of values, which he at first determined by a less complete induction. He considers the values of almost all the phonetic characters, as well as of a considerable number of the ideographs, to be now fixed; affirms that he has accomplished the translation of long passages in the Babylonian and Khorsabad inscriptions, and thinks that it only requires a little more time and labour to produce a translation of these documents, as complete as that of the Behistun inscription, and perhaps more to be depended on for correctness. As respects the immediate subject of the paper, Dr. Hincks has found the name of Egypt in several parts of the Khorsabad inscriptions. Mention is made of the horses of Egypt, as in scripture. Egypt and Ethiopia (which, again, are spoken of by Isaiah, the cotemporary of this king, as united) are said to be the limits of his kingdom. And again the King of Egypt is named as Bokarru, Bochoris. It appears, however, that his residence at this time was not in Egypt but at Askelon, while Ghita, King of Ethiopia, is the principal rival of the Assyrian king. This is explained by the hypothesis that Bochoris was titularly King of Egypt for the forty-four years assigned to him by Eusebius; but that, being driven out of his kingdom by the Ethiopians, he passed the greater part of that interval in exile, while Ghita, the Zit of Africanus, was the *de facto* monarch of Egypt. Subsequently, Bochoris reigned in Egypt for the six years assigned him by

Africanus, and was then again subdued, and, it is said, burned alive by Sabaco, another Ethiopian conqueror. His being regarded by the Ethiopians as a rebel would account for this alleged cruel treatment. It seems evident that this king was the Tiglath Pileser of scripture, though it is quite impossible to identify the name which appears in the sculptures with this. It would seem that he was the founder of a new dynasty; for, contrary to the custom of other Assyrian monarchs, he never mentions the name of any of his ancestors; and Dr. Hincks suggests that Khinnillun was the name he assumed when he became king, and Tiglath Pileser that which he had previously borne; comparing the difference to that between the "Emperor Napoleon" of French documents, and the "Bonaparte" of cotemporary English writers. Sennacherib was probably a younger son of his, and Shalmaneser, who intervened and reigned a few years, his elder brother.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION—CHESTER.

[This Congress pursued its antiquarian researches and "expositions" to the end with unabated zeal and success, and by its local services to the science, as well as by its diffusion of archeological intelligence of more general nature, fully requited the munificence of its reception, and sustained its high character for useful labour in the cause to which its preceding career has given so powerful a stimulus.—The country is now being covered with Societies as with Railroads: at Chester a museum to be formed; at York a club formed; at Caerleon an active society; and so forth throughout the kingdom—such are the fruits of the good move under Lord Albert Conyngham five years ago at Canterbury.—Ed. L. G.]

TUESDAY EVENING MEETING.—The proceedings commenced shortly after eight o'clock.

Mr. Pettigrew stated the cause which had led to the departure of the President, and his deep regret at his unavoidable absence. The Dean had kindly undertaken to perform the duties of chairman, and the subject was peculiarly calculated for his presidency, being the History and Architecture of Chester Cathedral.

The Dean took the chair amid cheers, and called upon Mr. Ashpitel to read his paper, who commenced by stating, that when he saw on the table a programme of such length, and that he was to be followed on subjects so important, by names of such renown in the world of letters, it would be wrong to waste any time by a lengthened exordium. Still it was but right to state that he had undertaken the task at very short notice; that his path had not been previously smoothened by others; that the Cathedral had not been previously illustrated by such men as Britton and Wild; and that his labours had been the more severe, in consequence of the fact that all the authorities he had to consult were manuscripts in the British Museum, the most part very difficult to decipher. He had, however, been under great obligations to the local Archeological Society; and he trusted that if he, a total stranger, had in the course of his investigations overlooked any point of interest, it would be pardoned by those to whom, by daily, or at least weekly visits, the Cathedral was so familiar. He then expressed his gratification that he should not be compelled to enter into long minute details of things, which in cathedral towns every one really should be expected to know, and he referred in very strong terms of approbation to Mr. Hicklin's excellent little guide book to the Cathedral, that probably was in every one's hands. It was sufficient for him to state for the information of strangers, that the present Cathedral was originally a monastery, and although Chester had been the seat of a bishopric previous to the Conquest, it had only been restored to these privileges by the reformation. The Chronicle of Henry Bradshaw (Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 62) stated that Chester was the seat of a cathedral church in the time of King Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain. It is true Bishop Tanner had given a contradiction to this statement, but without authority. He (Mr. Ashpitel) could not imagine why this should be; the good town of Chester was at that time the metropolis of the West of England—the seat of Roman commerce and Roman arts. The light of Christianity had pene-

trated where Roman civilization had spread, and he thought it bold to contradict without authority a tradition that bore every trace of probability. However this might be, it was not pretended that the present erection was any part of such Cathedral. We learn from the same authority, Bradshaw the Cestrian monk, before cited, and from the Chronicle of John Brompton, *Decem Scriptores*, p. 810, that St. Werburgh was the daughter, sister, and wife of kings, that disgusted with the world, she founded a monastery at Ely, which she governed many years, died at Trent, and was buried at the place then called Heanburga, now Hanbury. Her relics, according to both authorities above cited, were removed, for fear of an incursion of the Danes, to Chester, and there re-buried with pomp, a ceremony called usually "the translation of the body." This must prove the importance of the town of Chester at this period, and shows its wealth and strength, although subject to the attacks of the Welsh by land and the Danes by sea. It was very gratifying to reflect that there was nothing absurd or disgusting in the legend of St. Werburgh as there is in those of many other saints; and it must be with pleasure that we reflect when we tread those sacred pavements, that there is nothing in its history to cause us to blush for the credulity of our predecessors.

In 924, according to the MS. Chronicle preserved among Bishop Gastrell's Notitia, it is stated that King Athelstan erected a monastery here for secular canons; although William of Malmesbury (fo. 164, u. 30) states there was a monastery for nuns (as the word "sanctimonialis" is usually translated), "ex antiquo" from a very early period. Whether the word may not mean any monastic person it is not worth while to inquire. Suffice it to say, there was a monastery for regular canons in 1037, when Leofric, Earl of Chester, so celebrated in his day, but now better known as the husband of Lady Godiva, the heroine of a very uncertain legend relating to Coventry, came to Chester, and repaired the buildings at his own expense. Shortly after this the greatest political convulsion that ever agitated this land took place—the Norman Conquest. Every thing was changed. Arts, commerce, arms, customs, were administered by new hands. Among other changes, the secular, or, as we should call them, the parochial clergy, were removed from their possessions, and monks placed there in their stead—a change attempted often before the Conquest, but against which the common voice of the English nation strongly revolted. Under their new Norman lords, however, this was done everywhere. The Conqueror now created his friend and fellow soldier, the celebrated Hugo D'Avranches, better known as Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. He followed the example of most of his predecessors, and lived a life of the wildest luxury and rapine. At length falling sick from the consequence of his excesses, he was visited by the celebrated Anselm, the Abbot of Bec, in Normandy, afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury, who persuaded him, as William of Malmesbury says, to eject the old canons, whom he says were very few in number, and who lived in an irregular or improper and beggarly way—"ejectus inde pauculis clericis qui ibidem fædo et pauperi victu vitam transigebant." According, however, to the anonymous Chronicle of Evesham, MS. Bib. Bodl. fo. 96, and the Golden History of John of Tynemouth, in the same library, he converted the canons into regular monks—in the terse words of the latter author, "tonsoravit eos," he shaved them; alluding to the tonsure the regular monks have on the head. The three Chronicles respectively give us as the dates of the foundation, the years 1093, 1094, and 1095, a slight variation, into which there is little use to inquire. In the meanwhile the monastery was built; and age and disense coming on, the old hardened soldier was struck with remorse, and—an expiation common enough in those days, and alluded to with such force by our greatest poet—as those who

Dying, put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or as Franciscan think to pass disguised—

the great Hugh Lupus took the cowl, retired in the

last state of disease into the monastery, and in three days was no more.

It now must be endeavoured to point out what parts of the church are the work of this proud earl, shown by a large plan of the Cathedral and buildings, prepared to a scale of six feet to the inch. He stated that he could not, from the most minute research, discover any portions of the Saxon church. He considered it probable that there might be some portions in the foundations, but there were none visible. It was not one of those cases where the period of the Saxon erection is within a few short years of the Conquest, and where we are told one building just built was pulled down, to be immediately replaced by another. The Saxon building must have been very old; it was much dilapidated a few years previously, when Leofric repaired it. We have the testimony of William of Malmesbury to the squalid poverty of the monks, and probably of their buildings; besides this, we have the indirect evidence of the earl's charter, where he alludes to the church in the words "qua constructa est," which lead us to suppose it had just been built; and the direct evidence of Odericus Vitalis above cited, who speaks of it as the church which Lupus himself had built—"quod idem Cestrie constraxerat."

Mr. Ashpitel then pointed out on the plan the Norman work, which consisted of the lower part of the north-west tower, standing on the opposite side of the nave to the present Consistory court, containing some beautiful shafts and capitals, and five lofty arches, the general character of which would leave every one to suppose the original church to have been of very splendid architecture. The north wall of the nave, to the height of the windows, was likewise Norman, and contained on the side of the cloister six tombs, where, as we find from a MS. written on the back of an old charter now in the British Museum, the early Norman abbots are interred. The north transept is also of Norman work to a considerable height, and contains a very curious Norman arcade, so placed that he at first thought the original design to have been like that of Exeter—a nave and choir, flanked by two towers, the lower parts of which were open and formed transepts. This idea, however, was disproved by authorities which were afterwards obtained. He then explained the way in which the Gothic Cathedral had, as it were, grown out of the Roman Basilica, and how the circular tribunal had been first elongated a little, still keeping its rounded form at the eastern end, and thus became the choir. On inquiry, he found that two bases of columns still existed in the choir, near the Bishop's throne, and he showed on the plan their situation, and the probable line the old circular part then assumed. He also pointed out on the plans the building which had just been opened, by the kindness of the bishop and clergy. These are vaulted apartments of early Norman work, and are described in the charter of Henry VIII., by which he divides the properties between the bishop and dean, as "promptuarium et pannaria," the former derived from the word denoting a butler or steward, probably a buttery; and the latter from "pannus," a cloth, probably the place for clothing.

The next point in the history of the monastery was the removal or translation of Earl Hugh's remains by Randal, the third Norman earl. This he states, in the charter whereby he gives the monks the land north of the Abbey as far as the Northgate, he does for the good of his soul and for those of his relations.

He then showed by the plan the situation of a vaulted passage at the south-west angle of the cloister, of Norman work, but evidently of a later date than the promptuarium; and suggested from the fact of the land to the north of the Abbey having been given about this time, that it was probably the occasion of building the Canon's Vestry, and subsequently the Chapter House. It was necessary to inquire again among the charters and other documents for more historical information. This was to be found in the Red Book of St. Werburgh, now in the British Museum. In 1205 there is a "significavit," or pastoral letter from Peter de la Roche, Bishop of

Winchester, stating that the church threatened "intolerable ruin"—that it was necessary to rebuild the choir and tower, which latter word Mr. Aschpittel observed was in the singular number, and therefore disproved his first idea that there were two flanking towers as at Exeter; that some very small attempt "incipiens" had been made to carry out this purpose, which had failed; and finally endeavoured to raise money for the purpose. How little success this met with is clear from a pastoral letter from William, Bishop of Coventry, for the same purpose, which describes the state of the church as deplorable—the choir open to the weather, and without doors. This on the margin is dated 12th of John.

Now, it is clear from the style of architecture that the vestry, the chapter-house, and lady chapel are of date from 1220 to 1250—and accordingly we may suppose some new and unexpected source of wealth must have fallen in. In Abbot Marmion's time the convent could afford to elect an hereditary cook, and to give him large fees and privileges, and in Abbot Pinchbeck's time, from 1221 to 1240, the number of monks was increased from twenty-eight to forty. It would be unreasonable to suppose this could be done without a large increase of revenue, and still more that the great extra daily expense of a larger establishment would be incurred when the necessities of an extensive repair to the building pressed so heavily upon them. Mr. Aschpittel then described the architecture of these respective parts at great length, and dwelt particularly on the beauties of the chapter-house, which he considered, with its singularly tasteful vestibule, to be the finest in the kingdom of its form.

The next historical fact was, a quotation from the mutilated Chronicle among Bishop Gastrell's MSS. In 1250, as far as the passage can be deciphered, the convent met to consider the rebuilding of the church, and after some opposition, probably on the part of the abbot, as appears from the MS., the opinion of the convent was ordered to be carried out. About twenty years after this, a law suit, which had been long pending between the abbot and a powerful family in the neighbourhood, terminated in favour of the abbot; by allowing his adversary an annual sum, he came into possession of four immense manors. There can be but little doubt that this accession of property gave a great impetus to the works of Simon Whitchurch and his successors. At this period it is probable the building of the choir commenced. An architect would suppose that the bays to the north end of the choir were erected first—there are some corbels of decidedly earlier date—and the bases of the piers are of such decidedly early English character, compared to the other work of the same description, that there can be but little doubt this was the first attempt at rebuilding.

Mr. Aschpittel then explained the different marks of transition during the progress of the works, and illustrated them by a series of diagrams, showing the transition from the plainest attempts at tracery, to the richest specimens of decorated work; and yet, strange to say, the general idea and element is the same throughout,—from the simplest form, with three plain circles in the head—he showed how a window, which might have been considered to be the richest and most elaborate of decorated Gothic, had, in effect, the same tracery elements for its basis. Returning to Chronicles, we have during a long period the most scanty materials. It has only been by a careful collation of "disjecta membra" the scraps of antiquity have been collected; and it is only by careful industry they can be so adapted to the facts of architecture that they can be made to dovetail the one with the other, and it is most satisfactory if they then do so. It would be evident to the eyes of the architect that the greater portion of the choir, the tower arches, nay, even the nave itself, is of the decorated period, that is, including transition from 1280 to 1360.

Now what are the recorded facts? In 1250 the monks met to consider a rebuilding; in 1281 they came into possession of large property; and in 1284 we have a curious document. It appears that the first Edward visited the town on his way to repel the

incursions of the Welsh; and in the seventeenth year of his reign we find in the Red Book of St. Werburgh, a grant of venison, directed to Reginald Grey, who seems to have had control over the forests of Wirral and Delamere; and in a contemporary hand it states in the margin, that it "was for the monks engaged in the great work of rebuilding the church." Similar grants follow in the same way. At last we get a grant of six bucks, six does, and one stag, probably a red deer, as distinguished from the fallow deer.

There is no reason, in fact, to suppose that the works proceeded other than in regular order, following the even tenor of their way, till an unfortunate, and in fact disgraceful event, occurred to the monastery. We find that Richard Seynesbury, in 1362, had mis-conducted himself in such a way that the Prior of St. Alban, the head of the Benedictine order in England, and the Prior of Coventry, formed a visitation "to inquire into his offences and extensive dilapidation." The painful result was, that the abbot fled from the inquiry. The abbey was under Papal protection, being what was technically called an "exempt;" the abbot appealed to the Pope, went to Italy, and died in Lombardy.

It has been shown that there is a style that an architect would designate at once as that which prevailed from 1300 to 1360; and we then find work about the abbey that bears the character of at least an hundred years later; and yet these styles have been confounded together. It is deeply to be regretted that when Mr. Ormerod published his great work, which may be designated the Prince of County Histories, the knowledge of the style and period of Gothic architecture was as yet in its infancy. He would not otherwise have attributed to Simon Ripley work which seems to have been at least from eighty to one hundred years earlier; nor would others have attributed much of the work to the reign of King John that clearly is at least one hundred years later.

It has already been stated that the church was dedicated jointly to St. Werburgh and St. Oswald. It is doubtful at what period; but it must have been early that it became a parish church. The architecture is certainly about the year 1340 to 1360. Let us now consider our undoubted historical facts. For some years previously to the last-named period, it is probable that funds for the work were readily to be obtained. At the latter date it is to be supposed they were absorbed by the cupidity and misconduct of Richard Seynesbury. If we regard the piers, capitals, bases, and, above all, the tracery of the windows, it is impossible to conceive that St. Oswald's can be later than 1360. If we follow now our historical facts, we shall find that about this time Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, by a sentence contained in the larger Charters of the Abbey—a beautiful vellum MS. in the Harleian library, No. 2062—that he "sentenced and condemned the parishioners of the altar of St. Oswald's competently and honestly to enclose the cemetery in which their bodies are delivered to be held in ecclesiastical sepulture, and to the reparation and sustentation of that nave of the church of St. Werburgh which is situated near the aforesaid cemetery in the wall, and the windows, and the covering, (the roof,) from the great door even unto the altar of St. Oswald."

This sentence seems to have been utterly disregarded; the parishioners withdrew to the chapel of St. Nicholas hard by, and we hear of nothing but contention, till in 1488 we are told the matter was settled by agreement. This agreement is in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 2159), and will be quoted hereafter. It is certain that the church was now in a deplorable condition—their funds gone, the abbot disgraced—and every difficulty prevailing till the election of Simon Ripley. In his abbacy the city and the abbey came to a final and cordial agreement. The indenture before alluded to recites—"That for three and a half turns of timber, and certain moneys to be paid down by the mayor, the abbot would edifice and cause to be edified, a new roof for St. Oswald's, and the north side (query—west side) of the said church to be new roofed and guttered with lead."

Mr. Ormerod has attributed the erection of the

tower, nave, and transept of St. Oswald's church to this abbot, but the slightest glance at the older part of St. Oswald's will show the contrary. It appears that this notion has arisen from the fact that the two letters S and R are found twined together in the carving of the caps; but it might have been that the carving, as is often the case, would be left till the completion of the work—or, what is still more probable, the letters R and S would represent Richard Seynesbury quite as well as Simon Ripley. In fact, it is in accordance with the notion of a bad and unscrupulous man that he should have the vanity to attach his name to works in which he had no share. If we suppose much of the work attributed to Simon Ripley to be of the earlier period, we then have a consistent account of the church of St. Oswald. Every part of this is clearly of the decorated period, except the roof of its nave and the windows of the west, or, as it may have been called, the north-west side. These and the windows of the south aisle of the nave of the Cathedral have positively perpendicular tracery, while the jambs, shafts, gabled canopies, the hollow, the ball flowers, and the clear indication of a decorated parapet, show that the work could never be of the date 1488. But if we suppose this work to have been nearly completed in 1360, and then abandoned till the energy of Simon Ripley took up the matter, the whole is clear. The perpendicular windows in St. Oswald's and in the nave, the middle roofs, both to the great nave and that of St. Oswald's, may fairly be attributed to Simon Ripley, whilst the other work may as fairly be considered that of his predecessor.

Mr. Aschpittel then adverted in the warmest terms to the appearance of the exterior of the church in its original state; and after other pertinent remarks, concluded the general heads of his address by a brief description of the present bishop's consistory court, part of a tower, the foundation of which was laid by Abbot Burchenshaw, in 1508, and of the cloisters, which, as appears by the monogram T. M., were erected by Thomas Marshall.

After acknowledging the kind and effective assistance of his friend Mr. Baily, Mr. Aschpittel paid a warm and merited compliment to the local Archaeological Society, and gave his best thanks for their co-operation. He also acknowledged with deep feeling the kind assistance and encouragement he had received from the bishop and clergy. He gave an account of the restorations and improvements lately effected, and those projected, and spoke in high praise of the exertions of the clergy, who were literally without funds to do even what was necessary to the edifice.

At nine o'clock the next morning, Mr. Aschpittel and Mr. Baily perambulated the building with a numerous retinue, and pointed out in situ the parts and objects embraced by the lecture.

The Rev. Mr. Bruce read his paper on the Roman Wall between the Tyne and the Solway, but as the *Literary Gazette* entered at some length (No. 1695) into the particulars of the delightful archaeological excursion from Newcastle, conducted by the reverend gentleman, and the results of the investigations made during that week, we need say no more here, than that the paper was new to the Chester audience, and was received with manifest gratification.

On WEDNESDAY, after the morning examination of the Cathedral, most of the members attended the service, the touching and grand effects of the choral portions of which could not be easily forgotten.

A numerous party then proceeded on an excursion to Flint and Conway Castles, at the former of which they were welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Browne, the Vicar, who presented to Mr. Pettigrew a historical sketch of the place prepared by Mr. Ronaldson.

There are, it seems, no records or tradition that any British town existed on the present site of Flint prior to the invasion of the Romans; the latter it is supposed built a fortress here, as the ancient town of Flint was formed of a square surrounded by a deep ditch; the remains of the greater part of the latter can be distinctly traced to the present day. That Flint was very early the seat of considerable metallurgical operations is rendered evident from the

fact of numerous Roman and other coins being found at places, the British names of which are indicative of such operations having been carried on there; but in order to set all doubts at rest on this point, it may be mentioned, that at "Pentre fflwrn dân," or the hamlet of the fiery furnace, a furnace bottom was found, and numerous coins of Nero and Vespasian discovered there; at "Gwaith y Coed," or the Work in the Wood, also were found several furnace bottoms, together with a perfect tin containing litharge, and several test bottoms composed of bone earth, precisely the same as those used at the present day. These last two facts prove that the mode of separating the silver by oxidising the baser metal was practised at a period of great antiquity. Where the present Flint Lead and Alkali Works are built, several Roman bricks and tiles were found, on sinking the foundations for some of the new buildings erected by the Messrs. Roskells and Co.; these were the more remarkable, as being composed of a light yellow clay, which cannot be found in the neighbourhood; leaden pipes were also found of a very ancient construction, being soldered, not drawn. Salt works previously existed on this spot, called the Gwaith Halen Salt Works.

The origin of the name of Flint was discussed, and Pennant's opinions cited.

A chain of Pharos or Watch Towers formerly existed over the Clwydian range of hills, for the purpose of alarming the country on the advance of the enemy; the remains of two are to be seen in the vicinity of Flint. Within sight of the castle is Coleshill, where Owen Gwynedd met Henry II. in battle, when the latter was defeated; different fields are known to the present day under the names respectively of the field of the standard and the wounded.

The Castle is supposed to have been erected by Edward I.; and in concluding the Report, drawn up by the inhabitants from the most authentic sources which they could procure, they respectfully requested the British Archaeological Association to aid them, by their influence, in procuring from the parties to whom the custody of the Castle is entrusted an assurance that this venerable ruin shall, at least, be protected from further mutilation and abuse.

Mr. Pettigrew assured the Vicar that the attention of the Association should be given to this latter suggestion; and after a rather hurried examination of the ruins and the curiosities therein exhibited, the tourists resumed their journey to Conway Castle, where a picnic, *al fresco*, awaited them, and the ruins being explored, they were addressed by Mr. Hicklin, the able Editor of the *Chester Courant*, in a speech of the most popular character, replete with facts illustrating the site, and varied by entertaining anecdotes, and poetical and other quotations. This lecture was received with great applause throughout, and Mr. Hicklin was heartily thanked by his auditors.

Two views of Flint and Conway Castles, as they appeared during the days of their strength, were exhibited to illustrate the lecture: they were painted for the purpose by Mr. S. Brown, heraldic artist, of Chester. Mr. Hicklin then conducted a large party round the ruins, Mr. Baily, of London, accompanying him, and explaining their architectural peculiarities. The church, the mansion of Plas Mawr, and other objects of interest were visited.

On THURSDAY an Excursion to Liverpool was attended by a majority of the members; but those remaining in Chester, and the Chester associates, were not neglected, for a meeting in the King's School was held, at ten A.M., and discourses delivered by—1. Mr. C. Roach Smith, on "The Roman Antiquities of Chester." 2. On "The Coinage of Chester," communicated by the President; and, 3. by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, on "The Local Customs of Cheshire."

[We shall return to the earlier proceedings here as well as to those at Liverpool.]

The Rev. W. H. Massie in the chair. Mr. Smith spoke to this effect.—The Rev. J. C. Bruce, he observed, had, in his paper on the great Roman wall in the north of Britain, described a series of military fortresses erected to guard the province against the incursions of the Picts and the Scots. In the south, at a somewhat later period it is supposed, were erected

a line of stations of great strength and of peculiar architectural arrangement, to protect the sea frontier against the Saxons. These were nearly all purely military. But Chester, while it possessed all the requisites of strong mural defences, was included among the chief cities of Roman Britain possessing municipal institutions and privileges similar to the great towns of Gaul and Italy. Like York and Caerleon, it was honoured by the permanent presence of a legion, and thus connected it appears in the few historical records which have survived the loss of the annals which would, doubtless, had they descended to us, have furnished materials of the most precious kind for supplying information, not merely of local interest, but of general importance in the first great chapter of the history of our country,—the rise and fall of the Roman domination. The legion quartered at Deva, which afterwards took the name of Chester, or the *castrum* "par excellence," was the twentieth; and at the very threshold of our inquiries, we are presented with an interesting illustration of the utility and palpable application of archaeology, in the confirmation which an examination of existing remains throws on historical statements. Upon the tiles forming part of the contents of this museum, which have been taken from the foundations of Deva, is stamped *LEG. XX. V. V.*, or *Legio vicessima Valens* (or *Valeria*) *victrix*. If, without any further proof, we had found these stamps, we should have been warranted in drawing a conclusion that here (certainly at some period) was located this particular legion; when we find the evidence of the tiles confirmed by the geographer Ptolemy, and by the itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, we are not only certified of the fact, but our faith in the truth of the writings of these authors becomes confirmed, we are encouraged in our researches, and advance with firm and unshaken confidence. After giving some discursive historical notices respecting the twentieth legion, Mr. Smith proceeded to cite the various monuments which illustrated its movements and services in Britain, and its connexion with Chester. It appeared, he remarked, to have sided with Carausius, when, by his daring valour and military skill, he elevated Britain from a province into an empire; for it is found recorded upon a coin which was unknown to the learned author of the *Britannia Romana*, and which indeed had but been detected by the most experienced modern numismatists; while Horsley discussed at length a coin of Carausius which he erroneously imagined to refer to this legion, and overlooked the instance which gave its name and cognizance. They had just heard a paper on the mint of Chester; from the coins formerly assigned to Chester must be withdrawn the supposititious one mentioned by Goltzius reading *Col. Devana*, &c.; it was altogether spurious, as was one of similar import referring to Caerleon. The *vexillarii* of the 20th legion were engaged in the celebrated battle in which the heroic Boadicea was conquered, and was probably engaged under *Æstorius* in subduing the Cangi, who occupied a territory now known as Cheshire and Shropshire, and of whom there is mention made upon the blocks of cast lead, such as that recently found in this locality. The employment of this legion and its temporary movements seem to have been regulated with those of the 2nd legion, whose fixed quarters were at Caerleon. They were engaged together in the north of Britain in building the great wall, as inscriptions of the time of Hadrian and Pius prove; and from thence they returned to Chester and Caerleon. From the dedicatory monument erected by Longus Longinus to the *Augusti*, therein styled *invictissimi*, it would appear that this legion returned to the service of Diocletian and Maximian after Britain was regained to the Roman rule. Its co-operation with the 2nd legion, styled *Augusta*, is further recorded in a curious pictorial monument, which has been overlooked by English antiquaries, and a notice of which he (Mr. Smith) had just printed, but not yet published, in an account of the antiquities of Rutupia, where the 2nd legion was quartered at a late period. On a circular plate published by Buonarroti in 1698, is represented, in a style of workmanship which betokens a late

period, a design intended to denote the 20th and the 2nd legions. Each is shown by five soldiers, armed, and bearing oval shields. The foremost soldier of the 20th legion carries a military standard, beneath which is inscribed *LEG. XX. V. V.*, and the figure of a wild boar, its badge or device. The other group is distinguished by the words *LEG. SECUND. AVGVSTA*, and a capricorn; between them is the name *AVRELIVS CERVIANVS*, and beneath, *VTERE FELIX*, while various animals fill the field of this singular work. Who *Aurelius Cervianus* was, or on what occasion these two legions were under his command, must, it is feared, remain a mystery. Towards the period of the retirement of the Roman soldiers from Britain, when the *Notitia* was compiled, no mention is made of the Chester legion, and we find its old associate, the 2nd legion, removed to Richborough, in Kent. Mr. Smith then reviewed other inscriptions found at Chester; one dedicated *L.M. IOVI TANARO*, he explained as addressed to *Jupiter Tonans*, under a twofold attribute of the Roman Jove and the Teutonic Thor, an exemplification of the religious toleration of the Romans, whose system of mythology recognised the divinities of all countries; and wherever they planted their standards, there they invoked the gods, known or unknown, adopting those which differed from their own, and uniting under one appellation others whose attributes corresponded. The altar recently discovered near the Julian Tower at Chester he read thus:—*GENIO AVERNI IVL. QVINTILIANVS. Iulius Quintilianus to the Genius of Avernus*; and he compared it to another of the Chester series inscribed *Genio Loci*, and observed, in illustration of this peculiar class of monuments, that we have inscriptions to the genius of *Cæsar*, to the genius and lares of *Augustus*, to the genius of the army, of the Roman people, of cities, of fountains, of forums, of granaries, of theatres. Every spot had its protecting spirit or genius, who was frequently propitiated without any other designation than that of *genius hujus loci*, or *genio loci*; and, in like manner, we find the nymphs addressed simply, *nymphis loci*, "to the nymphs of the place," and there is one dedication running thus:—*Nymphis quæ sub colle auti*, "to the nymphs which are under the hill." Inscriptions are extant "to the infernal gods;" to the Stygian Jupiter; in one the word "genius" is associated; to Pluto and Proserpine; and to the genius of Pluto. To these, if our reading be accepted, we may now add that to the genius of *Avernus*; every one would call to mind the oft-quoted words, *facilis descensus Averni*. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the inscriptions on the blocks, or pigs of lead, of which so many have been found in the vicinity of Chester, one even within the last few months, which was exhibited in the museum. They occur of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Pius, and Verus, and also with the names of persons who appear to have been vested with authority to collect the tribute or taxes. From notices found in ancient authors, it appears that the Britons well understood the arts of extracting tin and lead, as well as other metals, from their mines, and they ranked among the chief articles of British commerce, and were the temptations which induced the Romans to brave unknown seas and inhospitable shores, to carry roads over morasses, and walls over mountains, and to retain possession for four hundred years, at a frightful sacrifice of human life and liberty, of Britain divided from the world. The metals dug out of the earth were ever the incentives to oppression and invasion, not only in the Roman times, but through all periods of history, down to the latest Christian epoch. There can be but little doubt, that the Romans employed the subjugated Britons to work their own mines, or appointed tributaries so heavy and onerous, that a large portion of the products went to the Roman revenue. The pigs of lead which, in past time, have been found in Cheshire, are among the most interesting of our national monuments. Some are stated to have been inscribed—*IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GEN. DE. CANGI*. The Cangi, or Cangi, as before remarked, inhabited this district. They are mentioned by Tacitus, and in one inscription the word is spelt *Kiangi*.

Mr. Smith concluded his lecture by describing other local antiquities in the museum, as well as those brought from various parts of England for comparison, a collection of surpassing interest, a catalogue of which has been printed by the Association, and illustrated by cuts.

The Chairman then conducted the audience round the entire circuit of the city wall, and pointed out some fine remains of the original Roman work at the north gate, at the Roodeye, and in other places, and his appropriation was fully confirmed by the opinions of Messrs. Bruce and Roach Smith. At the north wall is a cornice of undoubted Roman work; and a question was raised as to whether it surrounded the entire wall, or had at some remote period belonged to a temple, and was adapted for the mural erection. An arch near the Julian tower was also visited, and, lastly, the sculpture on a rock, representing Minerva beneath a canopy. The courtesy and affability of the worthy chairman, as well as his untiring zeal in pointing out the objects of antiquarian interest, was warmly and universally acknowledged by the Association. The meeting of this day occupied altogether nearly six hours.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE—SALISBURY.

We noticed the Fifth Day very briefly in our last, and have to thank our friends of the *Salisbury Journal* for a more ample and satisfactory report, as, indeed, the provincial press has lent a warm and efficient hand to these archaeological pursuits and meetings.

The proceedings commenced at half-past ten, with the Memoir on the Churches of Sherborne and Wimborne Minster, communicated by the Rev. J. L. Petit, illustrated by numerous beautiful sketches by the author, and several drawings by Mr. Philip Delamotte, which excited general admiration.

A notice of the Custumal of Bleaden Manor, in the thirteenth century, was contributed by Mr. Edward Smirke, and read by Mr. Rohde Hawkins. It comprised a mass of curious information on agricultural matters and local usages at the period, extracted from the original MS. kindly lent for this occasion by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, in whose Muniment-room the Custumal is preserved.

Mr. Merklund made an announcement of the proposed Illustration of the Tombs, and curious early Sculptures in Iona and the Western Islands of Scotland, of which only a few striking examples had been published by Pennant, and a complete series is now in preparation, of which some very interesting specimen plates were exhibited.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members proceeded to the Cathedral, accompanied by the Rev. C. Boutell, who delivered a very instructive address in explanation of the costume, armour, and sculpture, displayed by the monumental effigies and brasses there preserved. He first directed the attention of his audience to the plain slabs that covered the tombs of Bishop Herman and Bishop Osmund, which were brought from Old Sarum, and are of the age of the eleventh century. The tomb of Bishop Roger, who died early in the succeeding century, furnished an excellent specimen of the advance of monumental art, from simple engraving on stone to sculpture in relief, which preceded raised sculpture. Mr. Boutell pronounced this to be a very fine example of the earliest monumental effigy in this country, and in capital preservation, except as regarded the head of the figure, which presented unmistakable evidence of having been supplied from some episcopal effigy of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The successive advancement of the art was ably traced by the lecturer in the tomb of Bishop Jocelyn (1184), Bishop Poore (1237), and Bishop Bridport (1262). The latter was declared by Mr. Boutell to be one of the finest works of art he had ever met with in England. The brasses are few in number in the Cathedral; but there is one very large and singular specimen, to the memory of Bishop Wyvill, who died in 1375, and one to that of Bishop Gheast, who died after the Reformation, which curiously illustrates the little change in the episcopal costume, from Papal times,

that had then taken place. Mr. Boutell mentioned a curious fact—namely, that a very handsome brass, to the memory of a bishop of Salisbury, who died while attending the Council of Constance, in France, existed in that town, having been executed in England, and sent to the latter country. The well-known effigy of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, and of Sir John Cheney, were pointed out as fine examples of military monuments in the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries.

At two o'clock, the members attended the general meeting of the Society, originally fixed for Tuesday, but now held by anticipation, in accordance with the wish of a numerous body of members, anxious to be enabled to attend the rendezvous at Silbury Hill on that day. The chair was taken by the President, and the routine business disposed of. The treasurer's and auditor's reports were read by Charles Tucker, Esq., and a general statement of the proceedings of the previous year. A large accession of members, consisting of nearly two hundred, had joined the Society since their meeting at Lincoln. The President announced Oxford as the place recommended for the meeting in 1850—a proposition which was seconded in most gratifying and most cordial terms by the venerable President of Trinity College, Dr. Ingram. The Marquis of Northampton was chosen President elect by acclamation. Thanks were voted to the Bishop of the Diocese, the Dean and Chapter, and the Clergy; to the Mayor and Corporation, and to Sir Edmund Antrobus and his lady; to Mr. Jones and to Mr. Kemp, his tenant, for the assistance and facilities afforded in the researches at Silbury Hill and the neighbourhood; and to Mr. Blandford, engineer, of Devizes, and Mr. Faulkner, of that town, the first having superintended the tunneling of Silbury Hill gratuitously, and the latter having carefully superintended the progress of the workmen; to the Marquis of Ailesbury, Lord Folkestone, Sir F. Bathurst, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Hailstone, the Hon. Robert Curzon, and other contributors to the admirable temporary museum collected for the meeting; to the contributors of memoirs and papers, and to those who had delivered lectures during the meeting; and to the distinguished individual in the chair.

Mr. Herbert returned thanks in a very animated speech, and assured the members that what he had done was a labour of love; and intimated that, in his opinion, the owners of great mansions that contained works of art, the rich bequests of their forefathers, should consider themselves trustees of great national repositories, that should be opened for the study of the public. Mr. Herbert then said, that he should be happy to have the assistance of those he addressed, in obtaining some particulars of a very large painting by Vandyke, representing a white horse and its groom, of the size of life, which had been at one time at Wilton, but had been sold, with other paintings, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of one of the Earls of Pembroke.

The Mayor of Salisbury also returned thanks, and our informant adds:—We regret to learn that the expenses, especially attending the formation of the museum, will prove very heavy, and we fear that in consequence of the recent apprehension excited in our city, the amount of local patronage has not proved equal to the anticipation which had been formed.

The evening *conversazione* was held in the same place, James Talbot, Esq., in the chair; the attendance was rather meagre, many of the members having left for the metropolis, and others not having returned from the country excursions which had been made on that day.

Dr. Ingram offered some remarks on the Roman road from Sarum to Winchester, the precise course of which was indicated on some maps which he had had prepared for the occasion. He then gave a dissertation upon a piece of pavement found near the Roman road, from the inscription of which he inferred it to have been erected to Bacchus by a Roman proprietor, and mentioned that he himself had discovered the site of a Roman praetorian villa, some few years since, between Ringwood and Christchurch. Making

some cursory remarks on the subject of Grimsdyke, the derivation of Bodenham, and of the Boden, from Oden or Woden—the etymology of the many *Winter-bournes* in this county, the antiquity of the family of the Gunners, and the directness of aim and constructive skill displayed by the Romans in the formation of their roads, concluding (says the Salisbury Editor) a lengthened address, characterized by the profundity of its learning, rather than by the lucidity of its arrangement.

Mr. Yates observed in reference to the subject of road making, that the Persians and Assyrians were the great original road-makers, as those from Susa and other great cities to the provincial Satrapies abundantly demonstrated.

An interesting paper was next read on Market Crosses, by Mr. Britton, and illustrated by some exquisite water-colour drawings of Salisbury, Malmesbury, and Chichester Crosses, by Mr. Owen Carter, of Winchester.

Some highly interesting notices of primeval stone monuments in the north of Holland were communicated by a distinguished Dutch archaeologist, Mr. Van Lennep; and the importance of these remains, as compared with Stonehenge, and various early British remains in Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties was illustrated by interesting particulars supplied by Mr. Winter Jones. A memoir was received, comprising some exceedingly curious details relative to an interment discovered on the estates of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, near Holyhead, of which particulars were communicated by the Hon. William O. Stanley; and the urns discovered were exhibited in the museum, where they had attracted much notice, on account of their value for comparison with examples found in Wiltshire. Mr. John Gough Nichols contributed memorials of the Earls of Salisbury, and a few other communications were received, which will probably appear in the published proceedings of the Salisbury meeting.

On the Sixth Day, there was a pleasant excursion to Stourhead, in compliance with the hospitable invitation of Sir Hugh R. Hoare, Bart. Here the members of the Institute found ample amusement and employment in visiting the Museum of British Antiquities, in which are garnered up the precious spoils of many a primitive barrow, tumulus, and encampment, investigated by the late Sir Richard Hoare.

On the Seventh Day and last, a splendid repast was also provided and enjoyed with much festivity. A coach load of indefatigable antiquaries were on their way to Silbury Hill, where, as our readers have been already informed, extensive excavations had been in progress for some time past. Upon reaching the enormous mound, the party found the tunnel had been carried to the very centre, a distance of forty-four yards, but that the excavators had failed to discover any cist or other evidence of interment; and we may here add, that though the researches were continued up to six o'clock on the same evening, no satisfactory results were obtained.

Pending these excavations, a barrow was opened in the neighbourhood of Avebury, under the directions of the Dean of Hereford, when the burnt bones of a child, some fragments of the cloth in which they had been wrapped, a bone pin, and the bones of a dog or stag, were exhumed.

The party then visited the extensive earthworks and Druidical remains at Avebury, after which they repaired to the church, where they were gratified by an inspection of the beautiful Norman arch within the porch, and of the rare and antique font which Mr. Kemble pronounced to be of a pure Saxon character. The party refreshed themselves at a humble roadside inn, the Waggon and Horses, and finally separated.

Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society at Arundel, Aug. 9th.—The company presided over by the Lord Arundel and Surrey (owing to the indisposition of the Duke of Norfolk) was so numerous that there was not accommodation for many who walked about the town and visited the church and castle. Among those present were the Earl of Chichester, the Bishop

of Oxford, the High Sheriff of the county, and most of the clergy and gentry within a circuit of twenty miles, including many distinguished archaeologists from distant parts, W. H. Blaaw, the indefatigable secretary, F. Dixon, M. A. Lower, John Britton, Sir Henry Shiffner, Dean Chandler, Sergeant D'Oyly, R. W. Blencowe, the Rev. A. Tierney, chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, and historian of the town and castle, who accompanied a party through the castle and church, giving a detail of the most interesting objects. Every part of the castle was thrown open without restriction; and several interesting papers on the antiquities of the county were read to the meeting in the town-hall. More new members were proposed, and the whole gave fresh assurance of the animation which now prevails in the ranks of archaeological research.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

THE anti-piracy movement is spreading and gaining strength; the Société des Gens de Lettres of this city has nominated a commission to enter into relations with the associations of Belgium, and to take all other measures they may think necessary to procure the abolition of what has long been an abominable nuisance and wrong. The association of booksellers, printers, and stationers, has also just resolved to co-operate with the Belgians. All, therefore, that is now required is for English authors and publishers to move in the matter. They have reason enough to do so, Heaven knows, for none have suffered or still suffer so cruelly as they. Let them be up and stirring. The Belgians and French deserve assistance; and if the opportunity which they have created for dealing the death-blow to the iniquitous system be neglected, it may never occur again.

For the theatres there is, it appears, a gleam of hope; the representatives of Paris, headed by Victor Hugo, have presented a bill to the National Assembly for awarding a sum of 20,000*l.* to enable them to battle on till the winter, and this bill the Minister of the Interior has promised to support. It is not, to be sure, quite certain that the Assembly will adopt it, but the chances are that it will.

The new law on the newspaper press is so atrociously severe, that it has become a ludicrous farce to speak of "liberty of the press" as existing in this country. The law also affects the publishing trade, as it contains an enactment that publishers, in addition to the existing regulations, which are sufficiently stringent, must, twenty-four hours before publication, and under pain of a fine of from 100 francs to 500 francs, deposit copies of every work of less than ten sheets which may treat on politics or social economy. *Voilà!*

It appears that several persons who have been libelled by Lamartine, in his pretended *History of the Revolution of 1848*, really intend to bring actions against him; and an author of some eminence is, it seems, preparing a complete refutation of the work.—*Apropos*—in your review of it on the 21st July, you specify, among a multitude of other errors of omission and commission, the statements that King Louis Philippe and the Queen escaped from the palace of the Tuileries, just before the invasion of the mob on 24th February, by a subterranean passage, and that the former declared, contrary to the advice of his counsellors, that the Duke de Nemours, not the Duchess d'Orléans, was to be the Regent; and you say that M. Crémieux, who was present, had stated what you assert. It turns out that you were perfectly well-informed—in a letter dated the 28th, and published in the newspaper, *La Liberté*, of the 31st ult., M. Crémieux declares positively that when asked, on leaving the palace, whether the Regency was to be confided to the Duchess de Orléans, the King answered in the affirmative; and he adds, that the King and Queen did not pass through the subterranean passage opening on the terrace, but, as you

say, went away by the principal entrance to the palace, the Pavillon d'Horloge. If these were the only errors in Lamartine's *soi-disant* history, they would be sufficient to condemn it; for what reliance could be placed on any of the statements of a man who is grossly wrong on two important historical facts which occurred almost under his very eye, or on which at least a moment's inquiry would have set him right?

Several of our most eminent *savans*, literary men, economists, and legislators, assembled a few days ago around a long table covered with a snow-white cloth, and plentifully supplied with knives, forks, spoons, glasses, and napkins. "To dine together, I suppose?" you will say. No,—but to make a grave scientific experiment, and one, too, of considerable political, social, and commercial importance. First of all a *quartier de chevreuil piqué* was presented to the learned men, with an intimation that the *chevreuil* of which it had formed so goodly a part was slaughtered four years ago. "Four years!" exclaimed the *savans*, and they eyed the dish suspiciously; but a sniff or two not being at all offensive, they took courage to ply knife and fork, and in a few minutes after the *quartier* was devoured. A piece of *boeuf en daube*, bearing the date of 1838, was then presented. "1838!" ejaculated Arago; "that's a long time ago; but try it, Wolowski!" The political economist screwed up lips and nose; but after some hesitation ventured to masticate a morsel. "Good! by Heaven!" he triumphantly exclaimed, as he gulped it down; and at the same moment the expectant Congress dug into the lump of meat, and "left not a wreck behind." A *mortadelle aux pistaches* was with the beef, and that too was disposed of with astounding alacrity. Then came *cailles* killed three years ago; and though the French do not like game so high-flavoured as we do, the learned and scientific eaters pronounced them excellent. A *foie gras*, aged two years, *truffes*, aged five years, a *salmis de perdreaux*, four years, were next offered; and, oh! to see the vigour of the learned jaws as they played away at such good things! Vegetables came afterwards—and the *potatoe*, the *caladium*, the *houssingaultia*, and the *pomme de terre*, were, as an English waiter observed, "pitched into" as if the learned body had been half-famished for a month. Salads, to try several peculiar kinds of oil, were concocted by Dumas, who prides himself on his skill in making salads and boiling eggs. All were devoured, and the oils declared to be good. "And now," said Victor Hugo, "here goes at the fruit!" and beautiful oranges, citrons, and I know not what else, were stowed away. Perhaps the reader thinks the dinner was now ended; but, ah! little does he know the cramming which the *savant* and author can bear! "Bring in the preserves!" cried Blanqui, the historian of *Political Economy*; and in came preserves of infinite variety and of exquisite flavour. After disposing of these, the worthy astronomers, philosophers, economists, romancers, and lawgivers, "could no more":—"Hold, enough!" was their cry—(enough! I should think so!)—and they cleared the table for coffee, which they sipped with infinite gusto, and pronounced, like all the rest, admirable. And now, what after all was the object of this Balthazar's feast? Why, this: all the articles mentioned were sent from Algiers to figure in the exhibition of manufactures, &c., now open in the Champs Elysées. Charged to examine them, the jury thought the eye was not a sufficient guide, and so they got up "a spread," to which they invited several eminent persons. And under cover of this merry feast, the great question had to be decided, whether an immense number of articles cannot be drawn from Algeria to increase and vary the alimentation of France; and if in so doing new and important branches of trade cannot be opened, and the African colony be thereby made profitable instead of, as at present, a drag on

* I see that one of your contemporaries of the *St. Oracle* school gravely makes the same assertions as Lamartine on his private authority. This is an unlucky blunder assuredly, but such mishaps are not unusual to men who will write dogmatically on matters of which they are profoundly ignorant.

the nation,—a change pregnant with political and social consequences of the highest importance. The learned dinner-eaters are firmly convinced that this question must be answered in the affirmative. There was, however, one drawback to their satisfaction—the Algerian wines were detestable, and had to be replaced by generous Bordeaux and glorious Champagne.

The affair of the letters of Benjamin Constant to Madame Récamier was ended yesterday, by the Tribunal giving judgment to the effect that the letters shall not be published in the *Presse* newspaper. This decision will probably be appealed from, as it appears certain that Madame Récamier gave a copy of the letters to Madame Colet to make such use of as she might think fit—a condition which seems to allow of publication. The case is not worth all the fuss that has been made about it; for people care nothing for Benjamin Constant, who was by no means the great man some folks probably imagine, and, truth to speak, they care not much more for Madame Récamier. In the course of the proceedings, some amusement was created by the reading of a complimentary letter to the lady from the Duke of Wellington years ago. It was stiff and grim.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

African Matters.—The King of Shoa, Sâhela Selassie, with whose name we are familiar in Dr. Krapf's Journal, is dead, and has been succeeded by his son. This royal youth, who is only fourteen years of age, has commenced his reign in a noble manner, having renounced all the heterodox notions of his father, delivering hundreds who had been thrown into prison, because of their unwillingness to conform themselves to those opinions, returning to them their property, and submitting himself to the spiritual guidance of the metropolitan, Abba Salama, formerly a pupil in the Church Missionary Society's School at Cairo. The Jesuits have been obliged to leave the country, and a special messenger from the young King has arrived at Cairo, bearing with him two letters, one from the King of Shoa to her Britannic Majesty, desiring a renewal of friendly intercourse, the other to Dr. Krapf, saying, "You will come here and stay with me; but you must come quickly."—*Church Missionary Intelligencer.*

Religious Fanaticism.—We noticed a vile religious sect a fortnight ago, and in these disturbed times, we do not wonder at hearing of others, for men's minds are sadly excited. The journals state that a mystical association has just been formed in Berlin under the Presidency of the Count Otto von Schlippenbach, under the denomination of "League of fidelity for women," of which any respectable lady—married or single—who adopts the motto of King Frederick William,—"I and my house have decided to walk in the paths of the Lord"—may become a member. Candidates for the honour are subject to a form of election. The order is divided into four degrees.—1. The "Henrietta" degree (colour green), in honour of the wife of the Great Elector. 2. The "Sophia" degree (colour white), of which the Queen of Frederick is the patroness. 3. The "Louisa" degree (rose colour), in honour of the defunct Queen. 4. The "Elizabeth" degree (colour blue), in honour of the present Queen Consort. The *fêtes* of the League include the birthdays of the King, the Queen, and the Crown Prince, the anniversary of the foundation of the order, and that of the last King's death.

The Geological Society of France will hold its special meeting for 1849 at Epernay (Marne), on Sunday, 23rd September next, and following days. The subject proposed by the Academy of Sciences, Paris, for the mathematical prize to be adjudged in 1850, is the following problem: "Trouver pour un exposant entier quelconque n les solutions en nombres entiers et inégaux de l'équation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, ou prouver qu'elle n'en a pas." The prize is a gold medal, value 3000 francs. The papers must be sent in before the 1st of October, 1850.

Interesting Discovery.—M. Paul Gervais (says the *Constitutionnel*) has just discovered in the upper tertiary stratum of Montpellier a species of fossil *Ap-*

probably belonging to the *Macaque* genus. On comparing this discovery with that of M. Lartet in the Gers, and those made in the environs of London, it appears that fossil apes have been discovered in the three principal tertiary strata of western Europe, that is to say, in every part of the level of sedimentary earths in which the bones of mammalia abound. If man had existed at the period when these strata were deposited, the non-discovery hitherto of the slightest trace of human skeletons, or remains attesting human industry, would be very astounding. The discovery of these fossil apes is therefore an additional indirect proof of the very inferior antiquity of man on the earth.—*Newspaper*.

Science in Spain.—A Real Academia of sciences has been founded in Spain for the cultivation of the exact physical and natural sciences; General Zarco del Valle, of the engineers, first president. A premium is offered in the branch of Natural History for the best essay on the insects which destroy the olive and other fruit-trees of the country.

A *waterspout*, near St. Etienne, in France, has done much injury to the crops, and inundated the town of Marcigny to the height of six feet in the streets.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW.

We are gratified to see that this greatly-merited tribute is proposed to be offered to the memory of Sir John Barrow. Our memoir of him in the *Literary Gazette* showed our estimation of him, and the grounds on which it was formed, as a man eminent in literature, distinguished by his public services, and his labours in the cause of science, and, for a long time, almost as long as the measured life of human kind, exemplary in the social and domestic circles. The *Ulverston Advertiser* states, that "the friends and admirers of the character of the late baronet, our distinguished townsman, have it in contemplation to erect a monument to his memory, somewhere in the vicinity of his birth-place. The site for the proposed erection is not yet decided upon; but as they are desirous it should serve as a sea mark, a surveyor will be sent down to decide which of the eminences in the neighbourhood is the one best adapted to answer this purpose. The pillar or tower is to be seventy feet high, and will be erected at an estimated cost of £2000. Among those who have already given their sanction to the project are, the Queen Dowager, Earl Howe, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Melville, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of Norwich, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Stannion, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Admiral Sir William Gage, Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, and many others of the nobility and gentry. A fitting place is suggested for the monument—namely, Hoad, distant not more than a mile from Dragley Beck, which overlooks Ulverston, the town through which Sir John would have to pass daily on his way to school, and also in the immediate vicinity of Town Bank, and consequently, no doubt, frequently traversed by him, and made the scene of his school-boy sportiveness and hilarity. That Sir John regarded Hoad with no common interest is evident from the fact that he contributed very handsomely to the improvements which have been made upon the hill recently. Hoad is one of the most conspicuous objects in the neighbourhood of Ulverston, and is visible from every quarter, while it commands an extensive view across the Bay of Morecambe, and down the Irish Sea, and from its apex the Welsh mountains, with those of Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland are visible. It is a place of great resort for the inhabitants of Ulverston; and, altogether, circumstances seem to indicate this to be the hill which, all things considered, is best calculated to meet the wishes of all parties." There can be no doubt, even in the worst of times, that a design like this will meet with more than sufficient support.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LITTLE MAGARITA.

LITTLE Magarita—little Magarita—
She's too much of her own way,
Little Magarita!
All the seasons of the year
In her wayward eyes appear;
Sometimes, like a sunny Spring,
She can smile, and sport, and sing;
May in every glance and grace
Beaming from her beauteous face,
Little Magarita,
Life with her's a golden chase,
Little Magarita!

She has long and shadowy lashes
Drooping over violet eyes;
Eyes, from whence such feeling flashes,
As oft takes us by surprise:
And, like Summer, she can show
Storm upon her heated brow;
Fouting lip and forward chin
Speak of coming strife within,
Little Magarita;
Some had better not begin,
Little Magarita!
Dark her brows as purple berries,
And her lips are knit to cherries;
There's a shadow hovering high
That foretells some thunder nigh,
Little Magarita;
Tears are heavy in the sky,
Little Magarita!

Like a sigh the storm is gone,
Large round drops fall one by one;
Then—when some one she's offended—
It must be with kisses mended;
And she'd give her heart to show
How she's grieved to cause them woe,
Little Magarita.
Who could fall then to care
Lips so full of tenderness?
Eyes so beautiful to see
In their softest harmony:
Like the sun across the plain
Breaking through the clouds again,
Little Magarita;
Scattering gold light 'midst the rain,
Little Magarita!

CHARLES SWAIN.

VARIEΤIES.

Surgeon-Dentist to Prince Albert. Knowing in what excellent hands this appointment was vested, we were certainly much surprised to read in the newspapers that another individual had been honoured with the office; and we therefore received almost as a matter of course the "desire by authority to state that the report of the appointment of Mr. James Robinson to be Surgeon-Dentist to his Royal Highness Prince Albert was entirely without foundation, no such appointment ever having been in contemplation." The subjoined notice also handed to us for publication, throws further light on the strange misunderstanding:—

"Chesterfield House, August 4th, 1849.
"This is to certify that a warrant of appointment in the possession of Mr. Robinson, Dentist, of Gower Street, with my signature to it, was given through inadvertence, and has been in consequence withdrawn.
(Signed) ABERCORN."

Old Coins.—An urn or box of coins has been found by the sexton digging a grave in Sandon Churchyard, last week. The *Essex Herald* states that they were discovered at the depth of between five and six feet, together with some broken pottery, and under a piece of red sandstone. They are forty-six in number, of the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth; and two small silver coins, with porcellaines, but no sovereign head or legend.

The *Home Circle*, No. 1, received and acknowledged. Our new contemporary starts fairly with a goodly literary team—Miss Agnes Strickland, Mrs. Crosland (late Toulmin); Messrs. Oxenford, Otley, Bayley, and other clever contributors in various ways; so that, from their names, and the specimen before us, we can fairly anticipate a nice family magazine, not unworthy of the useful and entertaining rank which this class of publication, when well conducted, justly claims.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

MR. C. MACKIE, so favourably known throughout the wide field of literature for valuable endowments in various branches, has announced, by subscription, a work which must be highly interesting, and from his hands, we doubt not, will be of a superior order—viz., "An Account of the Castles, Palaces, and Prisons of Mary Queen of Scots." It is dedicated by permission to Her Majesty.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Barnes's Notes on the General Epistles, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Belgium, the Rhine, Italy, and Greece, 2 vols., 4to, cloth, £2 10; vol. 2, 26s.
Billing's (Dr.) First Principles of Medicine, fifth edition 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Brown's Studies of First Principles, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Callaway's (T.) Dislocations, &c., of Shoulder Joint, 8vo, cloth, 7s.
Carpenter's (R. L.) Discourses and Devotional Services, 12mo, cloth, 7s.
Champney's (Rev. W. W.) Plain Sermons on Liturgy, 18mo, cloth, third edition, 2s.
Cherville's (F. M.) First Steps to French, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s.
Combe on Digestion, new edition, 12mo, sewed, 2s. 6d.
Craven's Young Sportsman's Manual, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Cunningham's (W.) Scripture Chronology, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Emigration Map of the World, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Fillam's (A. D.) Stories of Two Rebellions of Scotland, post 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.
Guy's Learner's Poetic Book, 18mo, cloth, 1s.
Hand Book of Northern Germany, sixth edition, post 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Hinck's Greek Lexicon, new edition, square, roan, 7s. 6d.
Journal of Design, vol. 1, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Kelly's (J. T.) Treatise on Sea Bathing, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
King Arthur, by Bulwer, second edition, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Le Page's French for Nursery, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s.
McKillop's (H. F.) Twelve Months' Service in New Zealand, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., foolscap, morocco, £6 16s. 6d.
Past and Future Emigration, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Pictures from French History, square cloth, 3s. 6d.
Pope's Poetical Works, by Macready, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Railway Companion Atlas, roan tuck, 10s. 6d.
Reuben Rumble's Stories, square cloth, 2s. 6d.
Roger's (F. N.) Ecclesiastical Law, second edition, 8vo, boards, £1 16s.
Schmitz (Dr.) History of Rome, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.; roan, 8s. 6d.
Shapter's (Dr. T.) History of Cholera in Exeter in 1832, 8vo, cloth, 12s.
Sharpe's Corresponding Atlas, folio, £1 16s.; coloured, £2 5s.
Sims's (R.) Index to Pedigrees, &c., contained in Heraldry, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Spier's (Professor A.) French and English Dictionary, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, complete, 25s.
Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. 2, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Winslow's (O.) Glimpses of Truth, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1849.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
Aug. 11 . . .	12 4 55.3	Aug. 15 . . .	12 4 13.4
12 . . .	— 4 45.6	16 . . .	— 4 1.7
13 . . .	— 4 35.4	17 . . .	— 3 49.4
14 . . .	— 4 24.7		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The last few months of the *Gazette*, we need not say, have contained papers of the highest consequence to Egyptian and Scriptural chronology, also very curious researches in the early world, founded on Celtic philology, and, still further, the only complete reports of archeology at home. We this week add to the list what may be called an Assyrian No., and without trenching on our usual miscellaneous heads, of literature, the arts and sciences. We trust our readers will allow to these essays the claim of forming very important features in a serial publication. They furnish abundant matter for all the learning of Europe and America.

Our head of "Sciences" being *nil* at present, we rejoice that it affords us more scope for valuable literature; and the approaching meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, on the 12th Sept., will soon heap up the scientific measure. Music and the drama are also at present in a trance. The fine arts will have due consideration in good time.

Another paper of the *Horn* Egyptiac will appear in our next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.
The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, including the TOWN COLLECTION of the EARL of YARBOROUGH, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The NEXT MEETING will be held at BIRMINGHAM, and will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1849.
JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
2, Duke Street, Adelphi.

THE NILE.—NOW OPEN, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, afterwards 2, evenings 7 o'clock, a new and splendid MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, exhibiting the whole of the stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks, between CAIRO, the capital of EGYPT, and the Second Cataract in NUBIA. Painted by Henry Warren, James Fahey, and Joseph Bonomi, from Drawings by the latter made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Assistant Mastership of the Normal School in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the Secretary at War will receive testimonials from Candidates for the above situation, which should be addressed to him at the War Office, on or before the 20th instant.
The Assistant Master must be qualified to conduct under the Head Master the instruction of the Students in the Normal School in Religious Knowledge, the English Language, History, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mechanics and Surveying, the Theory of the Steam Engine, and the first rudiments of Military Construction, Geography, and the Use of the Globes. He must present testimonials of fitness to develop and regulate the domestic and moral features of a School in which Masters are to be trained for the Army.
Salary £200 a year, with quarters for himself, Coals and Candles.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—DICKINSON'S VADE MECUM, a portable compendium of every requisite for the above purpose, containing colour box, pencil, drawing board, and seat, compressed in an incredibly small compass, the size not exceeding 12 in. by 4 in., and weighing scarcely more than an ordinary sketch book. The inventors confidently assert that nothing has hitherto been designed for artists so valuable as this arrangement. To be seen at Messrs. Dickinson and Co's, 114, New Bond-street.

The Best Remedy for Indigestion.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple, but certain remedy, to all who suffer from Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious and Liver Complaints; they act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, imparting strength to the stomach, and composing to the nervous system. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d. or 2s. 6d. each, by A. Willoughby and Co., late B. G. Windus, 61, Bishopsgate Without, and nearly all Medicine Vendors.
Be sure to ask for NORTON'S PILLS, and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

CHOLERA COUNTERACTED.—BRETT'S LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY; recommended by the Faculty.—A hamper containing a dozen fine bottles of this delicious aromatic cordial, so obviously adapted to the exigencies of the season, will be delivered in London, or dispatched to any part of the country, for a sovereign. Likewise BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, a pure and wholesome spirit, more free from acidity than the finest French Brandy, on similar terms, or at 18s. by the imperial gallon. A single bottle may be had at our counting-house.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Inn, Holborn.

HENDRIE'S PATENT PETROLEINE SOAP has realised in practice all the promised beneficial effects on excoriations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "Cosmetic Petrolene Soap," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable demulcent influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "PETROLEINE SHAVING SOAP" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline composition.
A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "DISINFECTANT SOAP," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for, and a complete protection against the troublesome complaint known as ringworm.
The Disinfectant Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes, and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE,

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY,

12 AND 13, TICHBORNE STREET, ROBERT'S QUADRANT.

ED. J. DENT, by distinct appointments, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.R.H. the Emperor of Russia, in having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8 gu. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10 gu.; youths' silver watches, 4 gu.; substantial and accurately-going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gu.—E. J. DENT, 52, Strand; 33, Cockspur Street; and 34, Royal Exchange (Clock-Tower Area).

NINTH REPORT

OF THE
DIRECTORS

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1849.

At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House, Lothbury, on Tuesday, July 24, 1849:

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq.

Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Beresford, Esq., M.P. Edward Oxford, Esq.
William Sprott Boyd, Esq. John Savage, Esq.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq. Joseph Thompson, Esq.
William Cooper, Esq. Joseph Underwood, Esq.
James Alexander Douglas, Esq. Richard Walker, Esq., M.P.
Charles Hill, Esq. Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

MANAGER—Mr. Alfred R. Cutbill;

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Amory, Nelson, Travers, and Wynn, and Messrs. Norris and Sons:

The Manager read the Advertisement calling the Meeting, and afterwards the following Report from the Directors:—

REPORT.

The Directors have again much satisfaction in meeting the Proprietors, and in presenting to them their Ninth Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank.
It will be seen by the annexed balance-sheet, that after writing off the bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges and current expenses of the past year, the net profits amount to £12,077 16s. 1d. Out of these profits a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1848, has been already paid; and the Directors have now to declare a dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1849, at the same rate, and, as hitherto, free from income-tax.

After paying this dividend and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, there will remain a balance of £2596 17s. 1d. to be added to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £20,014 19s. 9d.

In compliance with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the following directors, viz., William Beresford, Esq., M.P., John Alfred Chowne, Esq., John Savage, Esq., Joseph Thompson, Esq., retire from office, but, being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1849.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Capital subscribed	£64,400		
Capital paid up	128,380	0	8
Guarantee Fund invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Stock	17,418	2	0
Balance due to the Customers of the Bank	541,304	3	5
Balance carried down, after deducting bad and doubtful debts, and paying all charges and current expenses	12,077	16	1
	£699,580	2	2
Cr.			
Cash in hand, government securities, bills discounted, &c.	695,580	2	2
Value of banking premises, fittings, and furniture	4,000	0	0
	£699,580	2	2
Dr.			
Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1848, already paid	3,948	8	0
Ditto at ditto, for the half year ending 30th June, 1849	3,948	8	0
Rebate of interest on current bills	1,784	3	0
Balance carried to the Guarantee Fund, making that fund	£20,014	19	9
	£12,077	16	1
Cr.			
Balance brought down	12,077	16	1
	£12,077	16	1

The report and balance sheet having been read, it was Resolved unanimously—"That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors."

The chairman, Thomas Barnewall, Esq., on the part of the directors, declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 1st of August.
Resolved unanimously—"That the following directors, viz., William Beresford, Esq., M.P.; John Alfred Chowne, Esq.; John Savage, Esq.; Joseph Thompson, Esq., who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected directors of this company."

Resolved unanimously—"That the thanks of the shareholders be presented to the chairman, Thomas Barnewall, Esq., and the other directors, for the great care and ability with which they have conducted the affairs of this bank."

Resolved unanimously—"That the thanks of the shareholders be also presented to Mr. A. R. Cutbill for his efficient services as manager."

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